The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Continuance of the Fenian Excitement in England.

The Unsettled Condition of Italy Productive of Uneasiness in France.

Emancipation of the Jews Agreed to by the Austrian Reichsrath.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Excitement—Attempt to Destroy the Gasworks Near Warrington.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 24—Noon.

The Fenians are still active. The newest sensation is the effort made last evening to destroy the gasworks at Glasgow.

Attempts had been made the night before to destroy the gasworks at Warrington, near Liverpool. In both cases the efforts were unsuccessful. The authorities in those cities are doubly watchful, and no further trouble is apprehended. Dispatches received from various parts of the Kingdom report everything quiet to-day.

Banquet at the Royal Polytechnic—A Message of Greeting to President Johnson and His Reply Thereto.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

At a banquet given at the Royal Polytechnic on Saturday evening last, in reply to the following sentiment from the Duke of Wellington, a felicitous telegram from the President of the United States was read, amidst great enthusiasm. Not a little of the interest attaching to these dispatches grows out of their rapid transmission. They read as follows:

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1867.

The Duke of Wellington, the Directors and scientific guests now at the Royal Polytechnic, London, England, send their most respectful greeting to the President of the United States—their apology being that to the discoveries of science the intercourse between two great nations is indebted.

The above message was nine minutes thirty seconds in transit from London to Washington, as follows: London to Heart's Content, four minutes thirty seconds; Heart's Content to Plaister Cove, one minute thirty seconds; at Plaister Cove, thirty seconds; Plaister Cove to New-York, one minute thirty seconds; New-York to Washington, one minute thirty seconds.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1867.

Duke of Wellington, London.

I reciprocate the friendly salutation of the banqueting party of the Royal Polytechnic, and cordially agree with them in the sentiment that free and quick communication between governments and nations is an important agent in preserving peace and good understanding throughout the world, and advancing all the interests of civilization.

(Signed.) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The reply occupied twenty-nine minutes in actual transmission.

On the same evening a message of twenty-two words was started from the Polytechnic for Heart's Content, at exactly 9 P. M., and at 9:10 the reply of twenty-four words was delivered.

Celebration of the Holidays.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Thursday, as well as Wednesday, will be observed as a holiday. On both days business will be entirely suspended, and the Exchange and markets, here and in Liverpool, will be closed.

FRANCE.

Discussion in the French Chambers of the Bill for the Reorganization of the Army.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The bill for the reorganization of the army was continued in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

Marshal NIEL made a speech, in which he defended the bill, on the ground that such a measure would have the tendency to prevent war, and was in effect a guarantee of peace.

M. JULES FAVRE spoke for the second time against the bill, denouncing it in strong terms as a dangerous instrument.

M. OLLIVIER said the introduction of the bill at this time proved that the Government anticipated an early war. He thought France would be much stronger and better prepared for hostile contingencies should a constitutional system of government be granted to the nation. This he most earnestly wished the country would eventually have.

The Italian Situation Productive of Uneasiness.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24—Evening.

The unsettled condition of affairs in Florence causes much anxiety here. The changes impending in the Italian Government, it is feared, will place Italy in a menacing attitude toward France.

The feeling on the Bourse is uneasy, and Rentes have been flat and nominal all day.

ITALY.

The Cabinet not to be Dissolved.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, December 24.

The existing Cabinet is not to be dissolved. Some changes in its composition will be made, but Gen. MENABREA will remain at the head of the Government, and under his direction the reorganization of the Ministry will proceed.

The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius Increasing in Magnitude.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 24—Noon.

Despatches received from Naples mention that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is continually increasing in power and splendor. Immense sheets of white, yellow and crimson flame arise hundreds of feet above the crater, and at night the Bay of Naples is lighted up for miles. Lava is pouring down the mountain side in immense quantities, and large stones are occasionally thrown out from the mouth of the volcano. A deep rumble, like reverberating thunder, is heard from time to time, as in the bowels of the earth, and many of the people in the vicinity have left their homes, fearing an earthquake or other calamity. No such eruption has probably occurred in Vesuvius for centuries, and the spectacle is regarded as one of the most magnificent and sublime ever witnessed in Nature.

ABYSSINIA.

Progress of the British Expedition.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The accounts received at Massowah of the condition and progress of the British expedition in Abyssinia are all favorable. The army was steadily advancing into the interior. Up to the date of the latest dispatches they had met with no opposition; but, on the contrary, they had been received in a friendly manner by the natives everywhere along the line of march.

AUSTRIA.

Emancipation of the Jews.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The bill for the Emancipation of the Jews has passed the Reichsrath.

CHINA.

The Formosan Pirates Reduced to Submission.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Dispatches from China state that owing to the urgent remonstrances and formidable demonstrations made by the foreign powers, the Formosans have promised to treat shipwrecked sailors with humanity hereafter, and the Chinese Government has guaranteed that the promise shall be kept.

Canadian Items—Drowned While Crossing on the Ice—Ship-yards Reopened.

KINGSTON, Canada, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

To-day a man named LALOND, while crossing on the ice from Wolfe Island to this city, broke through and was drowned.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Two ship-yards have been reopened in this city, the proprietors having provided against interference by the Ship-carpenters' Union.

Hon. Mr. CHEUVAU has received the degree of Doctor from the Loyal University.

There is some excitement in Montreal in consequence of the contradictory reports of the loss of the steamship *Hibernian*.

The Report of the Proposed Sale of Cuba Contradicted.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The report published in the American newspapers that the Home Government proposed to sell the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States is not supported by the advices from Spain, and is undoubtedly a pure invention. It is pronounced false by the highest authorities of the island. The Cubans are much amused by the story.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The Convention, to-day, almost unanimously adopted Mr. COOLEY'S resolution repealing the Bond Ordinance, and adopted instead the ordinance reported by the Finance Committee, with some amendments. As adopted the ordinance provides that a direct tax of one mill per cent. on all real and personal property be collected by the Sheriffs.

An ordinance was also adopted appointing a committee to negotiate a loan to relieve the immediate necessities of the Convention. If successful in negotiating the loan the money collected as tax is to be placed to the credit of that loan in the Treasury.

The Louisiana State Fair—Indian Outrages in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The exhibition of the products and manufactures of British Honduras will form a considerable feature in the Louisiana State Fair, in this city on the 7th of January next.

Galveston advices state that the Kickapoo Indians have committed murders and outrages on the Rio Grande, and crossed into Mexico. Judge NOOMAN has applied to Gen. REYNOLDS for permission to indict and claim them from Mexico under the Extradition Treaty.

Death of Hon. Robert Smith—Gold in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Hon. ROBERT SMITH, formerly member of Congress from Alton District, Illinois, died at his residence, near Alton, last night. Mr. SMITH was a native of Peterboro, N. H.

Advices from Northwestern Arkansas notice the discovery of rich gold-bearing quartz in the Red River Mountains, sixty-five miles west of Fort Smith.

Fire at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Dec. 21.

About 4 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was given inside the fortress. It proceeded from Carroll Hall, the room formerly occupied by JEFF. DAVIS, having caught fire by live coals falling from the grate. The Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department was promptly on hand with steamer No. 31, and the flames were soon extinguished, although the fire was rapidly spreading. The damage done to the building is slight.

Burning of a Boat on the Erie Canal.

FORT PLAIN, Montgomery County, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The boat *Robert White*, from Lockport, N. Y., loaded with staves, was discovered on fire last night about 11 o'clock. At 9 o'clock this morning she was still burning, and will no doubt prove a total loss. Other boats lying near were saved by the efforts of the firemen.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Express Agent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

EDWIN R. COLTON, agent of the Adams Express Company in this city, has not been seen or heard of since Friday, when he was in New-York on Company business. All inquiries and investigations to ascertain his fate are thus far unavailing.

Fatal Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

THOMAS FLURY, a fireman on the Niagara Falls Division of the New-York Central Railroad, was killed this morning by his head coming in contact with a bridge as the train approached the city.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

A fire occurred in STEVENS' lumber-yard, corner of Erie and Kingsbury streets. The loss will probably reach $15,000; partially insured in local companies.

Gen. Brown Not Mustered Out of Service.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The order mustering out Gen. O. BROWN, as head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, has been revoked.

The Death of Congressman Hamilton at the Hands of his Insane Son.

A dispatch from Columbus, O., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives some particulars of the death of Hon. C. S. HAMILTON, member of Congress from the Ohio Eighth District, on Sunday morning last, at Marysville, Union County, in that State. The dispatch says:

"From advices received here in regard to this unfortunate occurrence, it seems that Mr. HAMILTON was in the yard, and that his son THOMAS, who is insane, approached him from behind and struck him a blow on the right side of the head with an ax, killing him instantly. After perpetrating this horrible deed, THOMAS went to the house with the ax, and before he could be secured he attempted to kill a younger brother, but only succeeded in inflicting a severe wound. THOMAS is about 17 years of age, and his insanity has heretofore been of a very mild form, such as would only be readily detected by medical men. He has attended school regularly, and seems to have been quite diligent and successful in his studies. His disposition, however, has been exceedingly melancholic of late, so much so, as to attract the attention of his teacher, who brought him to this city some days ago that he might be examined by his uncle, Dr. J. W. HAMILTON. The Doctor pronounced him affected with insanity of an inactive character, and advised the teacher and the boy's father, whom he afterward saw, to keep close watch upon him, as he would some time attempt to commit some terrible deed, a warning which the affair of to-day shows was not given without cause. Mr. HAMILTON leaves a wife and several children to whom no man could have been a kinder husband or father."

Mr. HAMILTON was elected to the Fortieth Congress as the successor of Hon. JAS. R. HUBBELL. He was one of the most wealthy and influential men in the county in which he lived, and was especially known and loved for his deep interest in all benevolent enterprises and his kindness toward the poor of his neighborhood. Politically he was a very thorough and sincere Radical; a man of strong convictions and firm in his adherence thereto. He served some time as a member of the State Legislature, in which he was a cotemporary of Judge CHASE, and under the administration of Mr. LINCOLN he held an important office in the revenue service. He was about 60 years of age.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON.

The interest of the Christmas holiday absorbs everything else, and there is absolutely nothing worthy of mention. All the departments closed to-day at noon so as to give their employes an extra half day to prepare for to-morrow. Gen. GRANT closed the War Department at noon all this week, and the clerks are jubilant thereat. To-night the various churches are alive with Sabbath-school children, receiving their gifts from mammoth Christmas trees, and happiness seems for once to reign supreme.

MARRIAGE OF COL. PARKER.

Col. PARKER, whose private affairs have been the subject of so much public talk of late, carried out his original intentions and was privately married last night to the lady of his choice, in the presence of Gen. GRANT and a few personal friends. Whatever of unpleasant comment may have been made upon the causes which at first postponed the marriage, it is due to Col. PARKER to state that he has never contemplated any other event or action than that which was consummated by the marriage last night.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

THE WEST INDIES.

The news received from the West Indies by telegraph and otherwise is regarded in diplomatic circles as indicating a readiness and earnestness throughout all the islands for immediate annexation to the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT CLOSED.

The Treasury Department was closed to-day at noon, to remain closed until after to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

Nearly all the Executive Departments closed to-day at noon, and will not be reopened for the transaction of business until Thursday morning.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases were disposed of to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 10. Mussina, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Cavazas et al. Case argued.

No. 53. Propeller *Hyhodame*, appellant, *vs.* Chapin et al. Case argued.

No. 54. Alexander, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Sweeny et al. Case submitted.

No. 56. United States, appellants, *vs.* Schooner *Watchful*. Case argued.

Adjourned until Thursday.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. B. McINTOSH, Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-second Infantry, has been appointed Deputy-Governor of the Soldiers' Home, his former appointment of Treasurer being revoked. Surgeon C. H. LAMB, in addition to his duties as Surveyor, has been appointed Treasurer and Secretary of the Soldiers' Home. Major H. W. WHARTON, of the retired list, has been ordered to report to Gen. VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General at Baltimore.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Rear Admiral DAVIS, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, dated Bahia, Brazil, Nov. 4, informing the Department of having received on board the flagship *Guerriere*, with the proper honors, the President of the Province of Bahia.

Rear-Admiral DAVIS also reports the condition and employment of the vessels belonging to the South Atlantic Squadron, as follows:

The *Guerriere* was at anchor in the harbor of Bahia, in excellent condition. The *Pawnee* and *Wasp* were also at Bahia, both needing repairs. The *Kansas* was at Montevideo, the *Huron* at Rio de Janeiro, and the *Shamokin* at anchor off Buenos Ayres.

The following-named midshipmen of the United States Navy have been ordered to ordnance duty: Frederick W. Crocker, John C. Foley, Henry W. Lyon and Charles S. Sperry, at the Boston Navy-yard; William H. Parker, at the Navy-yard at Washington; U. S. Day, George W. Castar and Rufus Waterman, at the New-York Navy-yard; Asa Walker, at Portsmouth, N. H.

The following officers have been detached from the United States steamer *Monongahela*, on waiting orders: Lieut. P. H. Harrington, Ensigns T. A. Lyons, A. B. Carter, Edward Woodman, J. V. Hemphill, B. S. Richards; Second Assistant Engineer C. J. Habigorst and Carpenter A. G. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN'S.

Proceedings of the Colonial Council in Relation to the Cession of the Isles to the United States.

From the St. Thomas Fidende, Dec. 14.

At an extraordinary meeting held by the Colonial Council of St. Thomas and St. John's on Wednesday, the 11th inst., for the purpose of discussing the matters entered on the order of the day, fixed for the ordinary session appointed for the 19th ult., but which on account of the confusion that this community has been thrown into since the 18th November had been postponed *sine die*, his Excellency the Vice-Governor, immediately after the opening of the meeting, addressed the Council in the following manner:

"That the members of the Council had already, by the Royal Proclamation of 25th October, 1867, been made acquainted with His Majesty the King's resolution relative to the cession of these islands to the United States of America, and that the members, one and all, would doubtless join with him in the hope expressed in the proclamation, that the favorable development of the islands, in spiritual as well as in material respects, would be powerfully advanced, also under the new sovereignty. He would, however, take the liberty to use this occasion in earnestly impressing on the minds of the Council, and all its members to contribute on their side everything possible toward a happy transition from the new existing state of things to the future. The Colonial Council is at present the representative of this community, not only in municipal, but also to a certain extent, in legislative matters; and it is to be expected and hoped that the new Government will make use of this institution in the deliberations on the changes in the Legislature and the regulating of the Administration, that the new relations will require. Until that time the hitherto existing rules and prescriptions must of course be observed; and he hoped, as long as he had the honor to fill the office of superior authority in this community, and until the Islands be taken over by the new Government, that the Council with the same zeal as hitherto, will contribute its coöperation in all matters which according to the Colonial Law appertain to and come under its competency. This for the present will be the correct and only manner in which the transition to the future can happily be prepared."

From the foregoing remarks, no doubt can be left on the minds of this public, that henceforth, and just as soon as the preparatory measures are completed, these islands will pass into the hands of the United States.

ST. DOMINGO.

Progress of the Insurrection and Movements of the Rebels—Death of an United States Consul.

Late intelligence from Port-au-Platte, of the 6th of December, by way of Turks Island, has been received.

The insurgents (BAEZ' party) have made a stronghold of the town, being before it, and the Dominican troops, which are stationed at the fort, cannot therefore enter. Cannonnading is kept up night and day, but on the 4th instant several skirmishes took place between the two parties, which resulted in the insurgents being driven back, with the loss on the Dominican side of four killed and several wounded. Among the dead is one MANUEL MONSANTE, a very respectable man. During the night the upper town was abandoned by the Dominican troops, and then it was that the insurgents found their way into the town.

From St. Jago delos Cabellos, the principal inland town on the Dominican side, no positive news had been received for twenty days, but it was said that the troops in the city had driven back the rebels three times. Reinforcements of troops were momentarily expected at Port-au-Platte from Santo Domingo City by the schooner *Carlotto*, but fears were entertained that they would arrive too late to be of any assistance. The schooner *Amazon*, (a coaster,) was in port with a merchants stock of goods aboard, together with the property of several families, who were ready to leave at a moment's notice. Cannonading and bombarding were continuing the whole time. The hope is expressed that the excitement may soon terminate; if not, large numbers of people would have to leave as refugees and seek a home in other places.

Mr. ARTHUR LITHGAM, who had filled the position of American Consul at Port-au-Platte for the last ten years, died there in the latter part of last month.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMBURG STEAMSHIP CIMBRIA.

The Hamburg steamship *Cimbria*, which was detained some time at Southampton by necessity for replacing her lost screw, left that port on Dec. 12 and arrived here yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those received by the steamer *Hermann*.

The latest dispatches from Florence are dated Dec. 10, and state that in the Chambers, the discussions on the interpellations were resumed that day. Signor VELLA censured the foreign and home policy of the Government. He considered the September Convention irrevocably broken, and the principle of obtaining possession of Rome by moral means as futile and inefficacious. He respected the Pope as the head of the Church, but was convinced of the justice of overthrowing the temporal sovereignty. He condemned the last arrest of GARIBALDI as wholly illegal, and an infraction of the liberty of the subject, and of parliamentary privilege. He concluded that as matters stood Gen. MENABREA could only consistently make a *coup d'etat* or resign. Signor CIVININE expressed his opinion that Italy could not renounce Rome, but should cease to speak about it; and, for the present, put the Roman question aside, as it was derogatory to the national dignity to be constantly proclaiming Rome the capital of Italy, without being in a position to enforce the fulfillment of the national programme. It was first necessary that Italy should be strong to command the confidence of Europe. An adjournment was then had.

A Florence dispatch sets forth that M. NIGRA had been requested by Gen. MENABREA to ask explanations on account of M. ROUHER'S speech. In most papers that speech was considered a rupture of the Italian and French alliance. The Government has given large orders for needle rifles to the national manufacturers, and to England and Liege. A military council was in session daily at the War Ministry. The fortified towns on the Alpine frontier are being armed. Needle-guns in great number were being received from Prussia.

A dispatch from Rome, dated Nov. 9, announces that the last speech of M. ROUHER, the substance of which had been telegraphed by MGR. CHIGI, the Pope's nuncio at Paris, had been considered at the Vatican as the consolidation of the temporal power, and as rendering a conference useless. Messrs. D'AZY and DE ST. PRIEST had been sent over to England to order a large number of Spencer (?) rifles for the Pontifical Government. A later dispatch recites that the Pope's health was giving serious alarm. The Second Division of the French army was to remain, till further orders, at Civita Vecchia and in the surrounding places. The French can reach Rome in an hour by the Palo Railway, and Orte in four hours. Permanent block-houses were to be construced on the heights surrounding Rome, and Pontifical engineers were actively employed strengthening the fortifications of the Castle of St. Angelo, of Monte Mario, and of Fort Immacula.

The latest news from Candia states that the Turkish army had advanced to Laki, which is close to the principal camp of the insurgents, established at Zourba, under the command of ZIMBRAKAKI. A fight was imminent, and already skirmishes between the advanced posts had taken place. In the eastern provinces the insurgents had repulsed the attack of the Turks against the positions around the village of Ossitis.

ITALIAN AND GERMAN UNITY.

The Recent Debates in the French Chambers—Speeches of MM. Thiers, Rouher, Garnier-Pages and Others.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 9, 1867.

The result of the debate on the Roman question in the Corps Legislatif has surprised and disquieted every one, the partisans of the temporal power not excepted. It has completely killed the Conference, if, indeed, that project had ever any vitality, and it perpetuates for France a difficulty and an embarrassment which will always hamper her foreign policy. After the declarations made by M. ROUHER no European Government will think for a moment of accepting an invitation in which it is openly intimated to it that it is to be made a cat's-paw of to draw the Imperial chestnuts out of the fire. As it is, every Cabinet that has been asked to take part in this farce will feel that a gross insult has been passed upon it, and will resent it accordingly.

I have said that the Clerical party are not entirely satisfied with their victory. The tone of their organs is far from exhibiting a conviction that it is a complete or assured one. They have good reason for this distrust. The advantage they have gained is an accidental one and affirms no principle in their favor. The power of France is unquestionably great, but its policy as well as its form of government is ever changing. Who can assert with confidence that the political theories of the men who rule its destinies to-day, will be recognized five years hence, any more than that they themselves will continue in the positions which they now occupy. What then becomes of the Pope's temporal power? In presence of an Italy strengthened by a long interval of repose and careful attention to its finances and internal progress; in presence of a Government in France which by the force of circumstances will have ceased to be personal, and which dare not become retrograde, what hope has it of sustaining itself? In verity the result achieved in the Corps Legislatif is no triumph for the Clerical party. Like that of Pyrrhus, another such victory would ruin it. The Conference offered it its only chance of saving something from the wreck of the temporal power. It was on this conviction that the Pope gave his assent to the project. What has been done may secure him or his successor in possession of his temporalities during the life of the Emperor, but even this is not certain. There would be nothing surprising on the part of the declarations which have just been made by M. ROUHER being as flatly contradicted by NAPOLEON'S policy of a year hence, as they themselves are belied by the principles to which he gave utterance on this very question when he was President of the French Republic.

If the Clerical party, then, has won no advantage by the recent vote, with whom does it lie? Certainly not with the Government. While it has been surprised into a recognition of Parliamentary rights, which will serve as a pretext for further encroachments, it has complicated its foreign policy, by shouldering obligations which are utterly at variance with its principles and antecedents, and which cannot fail to be a perpetual source of embarrassment to it. Benefiting, then, neither the Imperial nor the Pontifical Government, and carried, to the surprise of the partisans of both, how are we to interpret this memorable vote? Simply as victory gained by a fusion of the Legitimist and Orleans elements in the Chamber, which, aided by the Clerical party, in stupid or willful ignorance of the effect of its action, has succeeded in striking a blow at the Imperial *régime*, the effects of which will not be slow in making themselves appreciated.

It is said that the Emperor is already painfully alive to the consequences of the blunder committed by his Minister of State, and that he has had some angry explanations with him on the subject. It is even added that as soon as the pending debate on the German question is concluded in the Corps Legislatif, there will be a reconstruction of the Cabinet in order to get rid of M. ROUHER. I attach but little importance to this latter statement, because it is certain, that although vehement in temperament, the Minister is too much experienced in the conduct of public affairs to express himself in so decided a way on the Roman question without being sure of his position. Some say that this assurance was derived, not from the Emperor's views, but from those of a power behind the throne itself. The share which that influence has exercised on the Cabinet deliberations of late is a matter of notoriety, and now it is said that while the Marquis DE MOUSTIER represents the Emperor's cautious policy, M. ROUHER takes his inspirations from a more catholic or bigoted source, and that, looking to the probability of this influence becoming, by-and-by, the supreme one, he has not hesitated to risk the anger of his Imperial master, assured that in doing so he has provided himself with a refuge for his ambition. It is notorious that the aim of this able, but unscrupulous statesman, is to become the Richelieu of a Regency. The times are not, however, propitious to such schemes, and M. ROUHER will discover before long that in attempting to direct the policy of the Government into a retrograde channel, he has made the first step toward his own downfall.

Since the above was written, I have seen a paragraph telegraphed from the *Opinione* of Florence, which would go to confirm the views expressed in it. It is stated by that journal that M. DE MOUSTIER has sent a note to the Italian Government, explaining the sense and purport of M. ROUHER'S speech; in other words, repudiating it. In this dispatch the Minister of Foreign Affairs declares that the Emperor's Government is more than ever determined to oppose violent attempts which may be made in Italy to annex Rome, but nevertheless it does not pretend to oppose a solution of the Roman question by a common accord. This is significant.

Although I am unwilling to encumber my letter with quotations from the organs of the different parties on the declarations of M. ROUHER, they appear to me so important that I depart from my usual habit in this respect. I shall begin by the ministerial and semi-official organs.

THE INTERPELLATIONS.

The debate on the German and Italian interpellations was opened yesterday in an admirable speech by M. GARNIER PAGES. In reviewing the disastrous effects of the rash and vacillating foreign policy of the Government on commercial affairs at home and on its relations abroad, he devoted a special passage to the blunders which it had committed in regard to the United States. "The ties which united you to a nation of America," he said, "had been drawn closer ever since 1848. That accord might have had immense results, for the union of the fleets of the United States with those of France would have constituted an equilibrium to the power of Great Britain. But by your fatal expedition to Mexico you in a moment annihilated the sympathies that a century had accumulated; you violated the traditions of France, you broke the sacred bond of Union; in short, you threw the freest country of the world into the arms of Russia. You provoked that most extraordinary of all spectacles—liberty allied with despotism. That alliance, I hope, will not last, especially if one day France should manifest the will to recover her liberties. In America you have excited the hostile feelings of an old ally, and in your day of peril you will find them arrayed against you." He then went on to show that as regarded Germany, while the French Government affected to allow it to accomplish its own destinies, it had pursued a policy which, instead of conciliating the sympathies, had excited the hatred of the German people toward it. It had an ally which it had aided to aggrandize itself. At present it was acting in a manner to destroy its own work, by repudiating all its engagements and declarations, and it had finished by inspiring in Italy the same feelings of repulsion which it had excited in Germany. Thus, while appearing to sustain the policy of nationalities, it had managed to raise all nationalities against it. In regard to Italy, what had been the effect of its present course? To make that nation reaffirm through its Parliament, in spite of the declaration of M. ROUHER, its rights upon Rome. M. PAGES then proceeded to read, amid the cheers and laughter of the Opposition, some extracts from a speech of M. ROUHER, in reply to M. THIERS, on the Roman question, in 1865. This document is so curious that I cannot forbear translating it for you:

"Must we go so far as to proclaim the principle that the Romans have no national sovereignty? Must we go so far as to establish the principle that the Roman States have neither nationality, nor public right, nor personal sovereignty; that they are subordinate to the Catholics? Must the principle of permanent occupation be thus justified? I ask of the honorable M. THIERS not to be obliged on this point to share his opinion. There is in this doctrine an enormous danger for Catholicity, an enormous danger for the Sovereign Pontiff, and an error of public law. What! You would lay down the principle, to secure the Pontifical throne, of an indefinite slavery, in past ages, as in those to come, of any people whatsoever. And yet you do not see that you would thus do the most serious injury to Catholicity, to that Catholicity which you wish to defend. To declare the slavery of a people necessary to the maintainance of the temporal power would be to make an unfortunate gift to the Papacy and determine in the Roman people a sentiment of irritation, anger and insurrection which you would be unable to dominate. Let us not indulge in such extreme doctrines. They are dangerous and to be feared, and besides where would you find that contract written, that contract in virtue of which past generations can bind generations to come and can say to them, By reason of the original splendors of the Eternal City you are condemned forever to submit to this form of government. If a contract like this had been indited in the ages in which nations were transferred by the will of the Sovereign alone, there is not a jurisdiction of public or international law which could give to it in presence of modern principles any force or authority whatever."

It is impossible to describe to you the effect which the perusal of this speech had on the assembly. The ministerialists appeared confounded by it, whilst the opposition greeted every sentence with boisterous cheers and laughter. As to M. ROUHER himself, it might truly be said that he sat on the anxious seat. His usual imperturbability and smiling indifference gave way before this astounding evidence of self-contradiction. His agitation and nervousness became visibly apparent, and I can safely assert that there was not a person in that crowded assemblage who would have changed places with him for all the honors and emoluments of his position. What a contrast was presented by the spectacle of such humiliation with that of the proud declarations of the venerable orator in defending the revolution against the attacks of the Minister of State. After alluding to the crimes and infamies committed under the Governments of "Divine right," with which the majority in that Chamber appeared to desire to associate itself, he proceeded to say: "I am one of those men of the revolution whom you so earnestly sustained at a critical epoch; one of those men of the revolution who advocate order with liberty; one of those men of the revolution who seek to base the solidarity of nations on union, peace and concord; one of those men of the revolution who proclaimed the abolition of the scaffold, who proclaimed the abolition of slavery; who issued pure and honest from power without a stain of gold, without a stain of blood upon them. [Great sensation.] I am one of those men of the revolution who, if ever there occurs another, will probably have to defend you even while proclaiming liberty. I am, in short, one of those men of the revolution who desire to establish for ever the reign of justice, liberty and peace throughout the world."

M. EMILE OLLIVIER followed this noble burst of eloquence, worthy of the best days of the Roman Senate, by a speech addressed to the sophistries of M. THIERS. The evidence of its telling effect became manifest in the anxiety and restlessness of the historian of the Empire and the coming man of the new Restoration. He might well acknowledge with that *naivete* which at times he knows so well how to exhibit that in listening to the arguments of M. OLIVIER "he was seized with a trembling which he was unable to control." The nervous eagerness which he manifested to interrupt the speaker at almost every passage showed how much he dreaded the effect of his close and powerful reasoning, which was in great part borrowed from M. THIERS' special domain—history. M. OLIVIER closed his speech with a fine oratorial figure. "As long as you oscillate between contradictory doctrines, he said, you will be, to use the image of the poet, like the chariot sculptured over the admirable colonnade of PERRAULT, which, drawn in opposite directions by fiery horses, remains immovable."

M. THIERS replied to this speech, but his arguments were a mere rehash of those employed by him in the discussion on the Roman question. Weakened by nervousness and repetition, tested by public opinion, and divested of much of the rhetorical charm which had enabled him to surprise the Chamber and the Government into a mischievous vote, they now produced comparatively little effect on his audience. He might well conclude with an apology for his feebleness.

M. ROUHER then defended the policy of the Government and his own position against the attacks that had been directed against them. His reply was marked by all the ingenuity of resources which characterise him as a debater. He took care to steer clear of the remarkable speech on the Roman question which had been quoted against him. In regard to the charge that he had been carried away by the heat of the discussion the other day, and had said things which he ought not to have uttered, he denied that such was the fact. He was perfectly calm, and had made no declarations which he was not authorized to make, and that in the precise terms he had used. If this statement be correct then the Marquis DE MOUSTIER was made to play a curious and anything but dignified part in the debate. It is reported that he has been so deeply hurt by the position assigned him that he has asked to be relieved from his functions.

At the termination of M. ROUHER'S speech some efforts were made to bring the discussion to a final close, but the Chamber, on being consulted, decided against it, and the debate was adjourned over to-day. As I write the discussion is being proceeded with, and will probably be brought to a termination this evening.

Subsequent Debates in the Chambers.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif Dec. 9, M. ROUHER said that the Government thus laid down its political defence of the national interests: Deep aversion of any solution by the employment of force, an energetic sentiment for the maintenance of right, a careful examination of the facts taking place in the world, investigation of those facts that may offend its dignity, and a resolve to oppose them; at the same time not to be too easily alarmed at events in Europe, under the conviction that France will be up to the high standard of her mission, and capable of repelling any dangers that may threaten her. M. ROUHER stated that France did everything she could in 1866 to prevent war. M. ROUHER added: "Early in August, shortly after the preliminaries of peace of Nikolsburg, the possibility of a ratification of frontier was intimated to our ambassador at Berlin. He immediately proceeded to Paris, when, after an interview with his Sovereign and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that idea was abandoned. Since then no fact has occurred to denote on our part the idea of conquest or of extension of territory." Speaking of the Luxemburg affair, he said: "Our conduct on that occasion was a warning to Germany that we did not remain indifferent to certain facts." Respecting the declaration of the 5th December, M. ROUHER said that the representative of the Government had only said what he was perfectly authorized to say, and in terms that he was authorized to make use of. Alluding to Italian affairs, he quoted the following letter, written by the Emperor to King VICTOR EMMANUEL, after the death of CAVOUR. He instanced it as a proof the late expedition was not inconsistent with the previous declarations of the Government. The letter runs thus:

"MONSIEUR MON FRERE: I was happy to be able to recognize the new Kingdom of Italy at the moment your Majesty lost the man who had most contributed to the regeneration of his country. By that step I have wished to give a new proof of sympathy for a cause for which we have fought together. But, in resuming our official relations, I am obliged to make some reserves for the future.

A government is always bound by its antecedents. For eleven years I have sustained the power of the Holy Father at Rome. Despite my desire not to occupy militarily a part of the Italian soil, circumstances have always been such that I could not possibly evacuate Rome. In doing so, without serious guarantee, I should have failed in the confidence which the head of religion had placed in the protection of France. The position is still the same. I must, therefore, frankly declare to your Majesty that, while recognizing the new kingdom of Italy, I shall leave my troops at Rome so long as Italy shall not be reconciled with the Pope, and as the Holy Father shall be menaced with seeing the States which remain to him invaded by a regular or irregular force.

In this circumstance let your Majesty be persuaded that I am only moved by a sense of duty. I may have opinions opposed to those of your Majesty, believing that political transformations are the work of time, and that a complete aggregation can only be durable inasmuch as it shall have been prepared by assimilation of interests, ideas and customs.

In a word, I think that unity ought to follow and not precede union. But this conviction in no wise influences my conduct: the Italians are the best judges of what suits them, and it is not for me, the issue of popular election, to pretend to weigh on the decision of a free people.

I hope, therefore, that your Majesty will unite your efforts to mine, in order that in future nothing should arise to disturb the good harmony so happily reëstablished between the two Governments."

In the sitting of Dec. 10, the debate upon the interpellations relating to Germany was resumed.

M. LANJUINAIS reproached the Government with general want of foresight in its foreign policy, which he attributed to the fact of the Government being of too personal a character. With regard to Germany, he adjured France to spare German susceptibilities, but to be careful not to allow the growth upon the French frontier of a conquering monarchy menacing not the existence but the liberty of action of the French nation.

M. GUEROULT expressed his astonishment that France, who wished to introduce the Civil Code at Rome, should now wish to establish the doctrine of the syllabus at home. He earnestly entreated the Government to stop a policy the consequences of which could not be foreseen.

M. KERVEGUEN attacked Italian unity. He alluded to the accusations of venality which had been made against certain Paris journals that gave their support to Prussia and Italy. He read an article from a Belgian journal, called the *Finance*, which contained the accusations in question.

MM. BERRYER, GUEROULT and OLIVIER protested against such accusations.

While the vote was being taken M. GUEROULT warmly questioned M. KERVEGUEN respecting the statements he had advanced. The President called M. GUEROULT to order.

The order of the day was then adopted by 231 votes against 23.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Comments of the British Press Upon the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

A short paragraph in the summary of President JOHNSON'S Message is the text of a suggestive letter on personal allegiance which appears in another part of our impression. According to the telegraphic report, the President "urges Congress to declare that the naturalization of a foreigner as a citizen of the United States absolves the recipient from allegiance to the sovereign of his native country." We are willing to believe that Mr. JOHNSON has recommended Congress to assume a function which is manifestly beyond its competence, or that Congress will commit itself to a declaration in this naked form. It is within the power of any national Legislature to make laws for the naturalization of foreigners. The Legislature of the United States is authorized to do so by an express clause of the Federal Constitution, in pursuance of which it already requires aliens claiming American citizenship to declare on oath that such is their intention, and to renounce for ever all foreign allegiance. So far the action of Congress has been perfectly constitutional and consistent with the axioms of public law. It is for the United States Courts, and for them alone, to decide what effect such a renunciation may have within United States territory. Their jurisdiction, however, can extend no further. It is for the Courts of England, France or Prussia, as the case may be, and for them alone to decide whether an English, French or Prussian subject can so divest himself of his nationality by the process of naturalization in America as to place him in the position of a foreigner on his return to his native country. This rule, founded alike on reason and necessity, is so well understood and has been so emphatically asserted by American jurists, that it will hardly be questioned by Mr. JOHNSON or Congress. The object of the President being, as we presume, to revise those doctrines common to the jurisprudence of both countries, which have hitherto governed the rights and liabilities of naturalized citizens, we may expect that our own Government will be invited to join with that of the United States in establishing a new basis for legislation on the subject.

The logical consequences of these ancient doctrines are well illustrated by a correspondent. The maxims of common law, *nemo potest exuere patriam,—jus originis nemo mutare potest—qui abjurat regnum amittit regnum, sed non regem*—may be traced back to an essentially feudal conception of personal allegiance. As interpreted and extended by statutes, they go to the length of including among "natural-born subjects of the Crown to all intents and purposes whatsoever," not only all persons born in the United Kingdom, but even the children and grandchildren of such persons, though themselves born abroad. Assuming that allegiance "for all purposes" must involve all the obligations of allegiance, it would doubtless follow that a Frenchman whose grandfather might have been accidentally born in England would be liable to a prosecution for treason if taken in arms against England. That a natural-born subject cannot bear arms against his parent State in the event of a war has, indeed, been positively laid down in a famous case, and what appears to be a monstrous, though inevitable, result of statutes passed in the last century was actually affirmed by Lord BACON in the reign of JAMES I. It is, however, much easier to reduce *ad absurdum* this principle of indefeasible allegiance than to show that "the principle of universal law is exactly the reverse." Even municipal law must always be construed with strict reference to the subject of decision, and if there be such a thing as a proposition of universal law, it can only be stated with extreme qualification. CICERO may disclaim, on behalf of the Roman Commonwealth, any right to retain the unwilling allegiance of subjects, and passages may be quoted to the same effect from modern publicists. We cannot, however, conclude that a Roman citizen who should have cast off the *civitas* and taken service under some enemy of Rome, would have been held exempt by Roman judges from the penalties of treason; nor are we aware that any great publicist has maintained (to borrow WHEATON'S language) that "a natural-born subject of one country can throw off his primitive allegiance, so as to cease to be responsible for criminal acts against his native country." It so happens that, when Mr. WHEATON himself was resident at Berlin, he refused the protection of his Government to a Prussian naturalized in America, who had been required to perform military duty in his native country. "Having returned," he said, "to the country of your birth, your native domicile and national character revert, (so long as you remain in the Prussian dominions,) and you are bound in all respects to obey the laws exactly as if you had never emigrated." It may be said, of course, that he was bound to act according to American law, which here coincides with our own, but the fact of this coincidence having been preserved is in itself an evidence of some value. A nation created and recruited by emigration would hardly have acquiesced so long and so patiently in the English theory of allegiance, had an alternative theory of higher authority and far more favorable to American interests been known to the great expositors of her law. The United States protested, indeed, and with good reason, against the vexatious right of visitation and search claimed by this country, for there their territorial sovereignty was impugned. But it remains to be shown that on that or any other occasion they have insisted, in diplomatic negotiation, on the absolute defeasibility of citizenship.

The important question, however, is one of policy rather than of law, and we freely admit that, on grounds of policy, not to say of common sense, *the argument for revision is irresistible.* There are certainly hundreds of thousands, and probably millions, of citizens of the United States whom our law regards as British subjects to all intents and purposes whatsoever. No statesman can justify such an anomaly, which, it must be remembered, has two aspects. If all these Irish emigrants owe full allegiance to Her Majesty, it *may also be doubted, at least, whether they are not entitled to our protection against conscription,* yet it would have been utterly impossible for our Minister at Washington to grant them such protection during the late American war. In short, our present theory is quite untenable when any practical strain comes to be put upon it, and *its maintenance may at any moment become the source of very serious embarrassment.* We see, then, no good reason why the British Government should decline *any friendly overtures that may be made by the United States with a view to its amendment.* Whether we can adopt the principle *ne quis in civitate maneat invitus* without some reservation is a matter that will require to be considered. The act of expatriation should at all events be deliberate and well attested, and our correspondent himself contemplates "provision against a fraudulent expatriation made for the express purpose of injuring the native State." For offences committed within the United Kingdom foreigners are already amenable to British jurisdiction by virtue of what lawyers call a temporary allegiance. They can be prosecuted, therefore, under the Treason Felony Act for crimes committed in Ireland, without reference to their nationality, and this is, after all, the chief safeguard against Fenian designs. *For security against raids organized in America we must rely mainly on the good faith of the United States Government,* and this makes it the more expedient that we should meet them on this point in a spirit of conciliation.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Official Documents Referring to the Relations of Italy and France in the Past.

On Dec. 10, the official Green-Book, containing diplomatic documents relating to the Antibes Legion and the Roman Question was distributed to the members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The subject of the Antibes Legion occupies twenty-seven documents, exchanged between France and Italy, from June 2, 1865, to Sept. 7 last, while the documents relating to the Roman Question are sixty-six in number, their dates running from Dec. 20, 1866, to the 3d of the present month.

In a dispatch dated Aug. 8, 1867, the Italian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Paris communicates to his Government a declaration of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Antibes Legion was independent of foreign interference or control. Not only did the French Government recognize this principle, but it was determined to conform thereto. With regard to Gen. DUMONT'S mission, the French Minister said, "I do not disavow, but deny it."

In a note of the 2d September last, the French Government states that the Emperor, while reserving to himself the right of authorizing French officers to serve in the Pontifical army, as in other foreign armies, intended that henceforth the Antibes Legion should contain none but soldiers free from all obligation toward France.

A telegram from the Italian Government, of the 5th September, expresses its pleasure that every difficulty is now removed that might disturb good relations between the two countries.

The communications relative to the Roman movement commence with a telegram from the Florence Cabinet to the Chevalier NIGRA, on Sept. 30, which says that in the event of a revolution at Rome the Italian Government would necessarily be compelled to intervene, in order to preserve public order and guard Italian institutions. The French Government replied that in case of such events it would not act without previously communicating with the Italian Government, and insisted upon the frontier being loyally watched.

On Oct. 14 the Italian Government protested against the violation of the September Convention by France, and declared that if the French troops marched toward Rome it would be compelled to intervene, occupying Pontifical territory without fail. Chevalier NIGRA expressed his opinion that the Italian Government might avert a French occupation by redoubled efforts to repress the Garibaldian invasion without occupying Pontifical territory.

A note from the Italian Government on Oct. 17 says that in the event of a revolution taking place in Rome the only efficacious means was the intervention of Italy, in order to restore order and protect the person of the Pontiff, leaving the question of sovereignty intact. The French Government replied on the same day that it did not in any case admit Italian intervention at Rome, since a revolution in that city would be considered at Paris as the consequence of the invasion of Pontifical territory.

A note from the Marquis D'AZEGLIO, dated London, Oct. 29, states that Lord STANLEY has declared England would exert her good offices to prevent the entry of the Italian troops being considered by France as a *casus belli*.

On the 30th October the Italian Minister at Berlin announces that Count VON BISMARCK has sent special instructions to the Prussian diplomatic agent at Florence as to the course he should pursue in the event of the Roman question assuming an European political character. The Minister adds that the Count has declined to make direct replies to the questions from Paris.

On the 2d of November Chevalier NIGRA writes that the French Government did not consider the entry of the Italian troops into Pontifical territory as a *casus belli*, and had ordered the French troops to avoid all collision with the Italian army.

A dispatch from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the 2d of November, states that the dispatch of a Spanish frigate to Civita Vecchia is in no way intended as a hostile step toward Italy, but has only been taken to offer a refuge to the Holy Father in case he might wish to leave his States.

A dispatch from Chevalier NIGRA, dated Nov. 9, says that the French Government absolutely rejected the idea of the Conference consisting only of Catholic Powers. Baron BEUST had stated to the Italian Minister at Vienna that Austria declined to take part in a Conference where none were present but Catholic Powers, and in adhering to the proposal of a Conference assumed no initiative.

A note from Gen. MENABREA, of the 14th of November, declares that Italy rejected the proposed Conference if consisting of none but Catholic Powers, and only consented that the representatives of the great Powers should deliberate upon the Roman question, as in the case of other questions of general interest. The Italian Government could not take part in any deliberation that might establish a still worse position of affairs between Italy and the Holy See.

In replying to the invitation to the Conference Prince GORTSCHAKOFF said that it was not necessary to engage Italy to resist revolutionary movements, and that Russia could not accept a Conference for the settlement of the Roman question without knowing its basis.

A dispatch from Gen. MENABREA, of the 19th November, states that the Italian Government, while reserving the inalienable rights of the independence and unity of the Kingdom, does not hesitate to accept the Conference in principle, certain that the Powers will be favorable to Italy. He asks what will be the position of Italy in the Conference. Whether it was expected that she should attend only to declare her rights—a position suitable to a great State which submits a great question to friendly Governments—or whether the resolutions of the Conference would have authority or be confined to offering counsels? In the latter case, Gen. MENABREA inquires, would the French Government insure their sanction? The Italian Government could not admit any retrospective consideration of the facts by which the Kingdom had been constituted. The deliberations of the Conference should be confined to removing the difficulties between Italy and the Holy See.

In a note, dated Dec. 3, Gen. MENABREA thanks the French Government for the assurances of its friendship, and reserves the statement of the proposals that appear to the Italian Government most expedient for the settlement of the Roman question.

The Italian Amnesty.

Subjoined is the report of the Ministry to King VICTOR EMMANUEL, recommending that an amnesty should be granted to all concerned in the recent invasion of the Roman States:

"SIRE: When the first attempts to invade the Pontifical territory took place in June last, the judicial authorities commenced penal proceedings against the prime authors of this movement, which were subsequently extended to all the chiefs of the armed bands which invaded the frontiers in the following months.

Impressed with the absolute necessity of reëstablishing the empire of the law, your Government has considered itself bound to associate its action with that of the tribunals in repressing the guilty. When considerations of the utmost gravity constrained it to arrest the chief and promoter of the enterprise, upon his return from those frontiers he ought never to have violated, the Government did not hesitate to place him also at the disposal of the judicial authorities. It was determined to leave justice to follow her regular course.

Now, however, that tranquillity and calm begin to revive, and that the representatives of the nation again assembled in Parliament are able to make their authorized voices heard, patriotism determines us to throw a vail over the sorrowful facts that have so greatly troubled the public quiet.

Seconding, therefore, the generous impulses of your Majesty's heart, the Council of Ministers is happy to be able to lay before you a decree of amnesty in favor of those who have injured the external security of the State by taking part in the invasion of the Pontifical territory."

The official *Gazette* publishes the text of the formal decree.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY AT YONKERS.—Officer BOYD, of the Thirty-second Precinct, arrested LIZZIE JONES, a domestic employed by WM. H. THORNE, residing on the corner of High-street and Palisade-avenue, Yonkers, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, a diamond ear-ring, gold breastpin, and a cluster diamond ring, valued in the aggregate at $950, all the property of the family with which she lived. When first taken into custody, LIZZIE was vehement in her protestations of innocence, but after a few hours' sojourn in the cells, she confessed having committed the theft, and that she had secreted the articles in her bed. This proved to be true, as Sergt. MANGIN succeeded in recovering the property intact. LIZZIE was yesterday fully committed for trial.

CHRISTMAS HYMN FOR AMERICA.

From the Broadway for January.

I.

Not as of old we keep the day
Whereon the Prince of Peace was born,
Whose kingdom comes not! Let us pray
It come this holy morn!
Let us begin it; make our brawlings cease;
Let War no longer lurk behind the mask of Peace!

II.

Men of the South, if you recall
The fields your valor won in vain,
Unchecked, the manly tears may fall
Above your heroes slain!
Weep, but remember we had heroes too,
As sadly dear to us as yours can be to you!

III.

Men of the North, whose sons and sires,
Victorious in a hundred fights,
Gather no more about your fires
In the cold winter nights;
If some you loved are missing here and there—
No household at the South but mourns its vacant chair!

IV.

By all the blood that has been shed,
Let this your long contention cease;
Bury your anger with the dead,
And be again at peace!
So, with your muskets rusting on the wall,
Your State shall be secure when greatest Empires fall!

R. H. STODDARD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HUGUENOTS: THEIR SETTLEMENTS, CHURCHES AND INDUSTRIES IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND. By SAMUEL SMILES: (HARPERS.)

Mr. SMILES modestly offers this work merely as a contribution to the subject. In justice to him, we must at once state that it is an extremely valuable one, and well worthy of the author of *Self Help* and the *Lives of the Engineers*, and he has evidently devoted to it a full portion of his indefatigable industry and research. The subject is deeply interesting, for plainly stated, it amounts to nothing less than the greatest foreign immigration to England after the Saxon settlement. Though the Danes left their mark in many parts of England, and imparted a spirit of turbulent energy into the national character, the numbers that finally settled in England were probably far from considerable. The changes at the Norman conquest, vast as they were, the establishment of a powerful monarchy, tempered by an equally powerful feudal aristocracy, were the handiwork of a comparatively few fierce and strong adventurers, with the inborn capacity for command. The foreign favorites of the Plantagenets all became profligate courtiers or corrupt ecclesiastics, while their followers mostly adopted useless or unmanly callings. But during the persecutions in the Low Countries and France of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, thousands of the bravest and most chivalrous soldiers, thousands of the most wealthy and enterprising traders and merchants—all honorable gentlemen—and hundreds of thousands of skilled and keen-witted artisans deserted these two countries for a permanent home in England. The Flemings, who were driven from Flanders by Spanish intolerance and cruelty, settled in groups scattered over a large portion of England, and introduced manufactures, trades, modes of conducting business, and habits which in many places essentially modified English middle-class life. Detached colonies from the Low Countries had already enabled the English to appreciate the value of their new acquisitions. There is scarcely a branch of the older textile manufactures that was not introduced as materially modified by these exiles. Their names, corrupted sometimes almost beyond recognition, and often translated, are still to be traced in all the lace towns of the West of England, and the serge, woolen and cloth towns of the Midland and Eastern Counties, and in Ireland. Their skill also in metal-working, in fish-curing, salt-making, and even gardening, procured them lucrative employment, and added enormously to the resources of their adopted country. For a time the reactionary policy of CHARLES I. and the persecutions of LAUD drove many of the refugees back to their native country, although the more enterprising and determined of the foreign non-conformists transferred their staunch love of freedom and mercantile spirit to a more congenial land in Massachusetts.

This Flemish migration to England, however, was but the precursor of a movement on a far greater scale from France, a century later, when Protestantism once more reigned supreme in England; and when LOUIS XIV., driven by bigoted priests, unscrupulous advisers, and a mistress who hated Protestants with all the true bitterness of a renegade, entered upon that series of persecutions which culminated in the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In a few months after the Revocation, more than 100,000 people, many of them of the best blood in France, all of them the very material of which the strength of a nation is formed, had arrived in England, the advanced guard of a still larger host. To tell what were the fortunes, and what the influence on English commerce, industry and character of these men, is the task Mr. SMILES has undertaken, and admirably he has discharged it. We regret that space will not permit of our giving a better idea, based upon his lucid and concise narrative, of the wide-spread and deep influence which these exiles had upon the prosperity of their adopted country. Many of them entered the army, and served with the highest honor, prominent among whom were Lords LIGONIER—one of MARLBOROUGH's heroes—and GAMBIER. Some had realized wealth on which they settled down in quiet. The majority, however, entered into trade, and it fairly may be said, were the founders of the great class of "merchant princes" of whom London City boasts so long a roll. Mr. SMILES has added to his work a short list of the more eminent Huguenot families in England, giving an account of their most distinguished members, and how they attained fame and fortune. This list is certainly most remarkable. One meets in it at every turn with names of men well known in the mercantile records of London, men who, after obtaining vast fortunes and obtaining civic honors, founded many of the wealthiest families in England. The amount of collective wealth represented by the possessors of a few score of the well-known English names which figure in this list must be gigantic. In many cases, the money quickly and honorably made in commerce has been invested in land, and several of the largest land-owning families owe their property to the enterprise of their Huguenot ancestors. It is worthy of note, too, that a very fair proportion of the living or recently deceased members of these families have attained high eminence in statesmanship, law and divinity. A long and upright political career elevated the late Lord Taunton (Mr. LABOUCHERE) to the peerage. Lord Eversley (Sir J. S. LE FEVRE) is well known in England as one of the best Speakers who have ever presided over the House of Commons. The name of ROMELLY is among the most celebrated on the English Bench. The Archbishop of Dublin is of Huguenot descent on both sides—paternal and maternal. Mr. LAYARD, of Ninevah renown, Mr. LE FAUCE, the novelist, Mr. VIGNOLLES, the engineer, and many others of great repute in scholastic and scientific circles, are of pure Huguenot ancestry.

Hon. G. P. DISOSWAY supplements this interesting volume with a brief but very well digested account of the early Huguenot settlers in this country—"The first fruits of the Reformation," as BANCROFT well calls them, and devotes a separate sketch to each one of the Huguenot communities in this City, in Ulster and Westchester Counties, in Massachusetts, and in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. We wish he had been able further to enter upon the interesting field thus opened.

We cannot take leave of the work before us without expressing our satisfaction at finding that the laborious avocations of Mr. SMILES do not preclude him from treating a great historical and social subject with the care and study which it demands, and our hope of soon hearing of him again.

—*The Story of My Childhood.* By Mme. J. MICHELET. Translated from the French by MARY FRAZER CURTIS. (Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.) Among the more pretentious books for the young, with which the holiday season inundates the bookseller's counters, the charming little story above-named may escape the attention it deserves. There is a *naive* grace and sympathetic candor about the French memoirs which makes the record of family life singularly attractive. In the story of her childhood, the wife of the celebrated French historian gives us a vivid picture of her early home in the South of France, and the remarkable experiences of her father at St. Domingo. Her filial love reminds us of Mme. DE STAEL's. She was born with a deep sense of the beautiful in nature, and this has been deepened by her husband's studies in natural history. The local descriptions in this pleasant book are very graphic and graceful—the household life full of local color—and all the experiences of a French girl of good parentage in a picturesque though provincial region, from infancy to her first communion, and so on to ripe maidenhood, are narrated with frank and animated relish. The scene and characters are so much in contrast with our American life, and so minutely true to that of France, that the story will instruct as much as it will entertain young readers. It is admirably translated, and reads as fluently and with as clear an emphasis as if originally written in English; it is also very neatly printed, and we commend it as one of the best juvenile books of the season.

—*The Life and Letters of Gen. Nathanael Greene.* By his grandson, GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE. Vol. I. (NEW-YORK: GEO. P. PUTNAM & SON.) Until this important national biography is completed, an analysis of the character it delineates would be premature. Our present object is to call attention to the publication of the first volume. Its publication is timely. The minute and authentic record of the early campaigns of the Revolutionary war, so limited in comparison with those from which we have just emerged, and yet, in their conduct and consequences, of such vast moment, will be read with singular interest and intelligent sympathy now, by readers fresh from the recital of contemporary battles. Moreover, a new and intense consciousness of the privation and patriotism of the heroes of the war for Independence, is awakened as we trace the honorable, honest and brave citizen from rustic childhood and manhood's industry to military command under the inspiration of a disinterested and devoted love of country, second only to WASHINGTON's. Wisely and well are the materials of this interesting historical memoir used by the accomplished author. For many years the custodian of his illustrious relative's papers, every step in the narrative is illustrated and authenticated by documents. The military correspondence is the most significant and suggestive of the Revolution. Recent unjust aspersions—which have already been refuted by overwhelming evidence—have given a new feeling of admiration in the public mind for Gen. GREENE—his vast services, his military skill, his immaculate patriotism, and his brilliant and brief career; and no American biography has higher claims than his upon national pride and affection.

—Miss OLIVE LOGAN's Christmas story, *Somebody's Stocking*, is one of the most sprightly and entertaining publications devoted to this festive season. It is short enough to be read through at a single and not very protracted sitting, and interesting enough to make every reader wish it were longer.

—Among the holiday books which, though not of recent publication, are always new, is Mrs. BADGER's *Floral Bells*. It is a handsome folio volume, most elaborately illustrated with sixteen plates, colored by the author's own hand in a very delicate and tasteful manner.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Despotism in the Past and its Results—Liberty of Speech and Liberty of the Press—The Debates in the House—American Celebration of Thanksgiving Day in Berlin.

From Our Own Correspondent

BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1867.

I have frequently had occasion to notice contradiction in the actions of the Prussian Government. They are the result of old despotic traditions and prejudices of castes that kick against the spirit of the age. There was a time when every one here who did not wear the livery of the King was looked upon with a kind of pitiful contempt. The youngest Lieutenant thought himself far superior to any merchant or man of science, and the behavior of the civil officials was throughout haughty, rude and arrogant. All employes in Prussia are appointed for life, and can only be removed upon the rendering of a legal judgment. I still remember very well the time when all this official arrogance was in full blast, and as those days are not so far distant, it is not to be wondered at that it is not extinct yet. It will exist in all departments until the old fogies are removed by death and their places occupied by men who have grown up since 1848. The majority of the employes of the Government cannot become reconciled to the idea of popular right and popular representation, for they generally do not consider themselves belonging to the people. Most of them would feel offended if you said they did. The despotism under which their fathers and themselves lived has demoralized them to such a degree that their very souls wear liveries, and that the thought of opposing the will of the King appears to them as monstrous as opposition to the will of God. A Russian, speaking of the Czar, said: "The Czar is very great, of course God is greater; but the Czar is still very young." Many a Prussian "Rath" would have said the same.

Closely connected with this servile arrogance of the officials is the pride of the nobility, which is also a result of despotism. It shows itself in a somewhat different manner, but as I have no time to explain I will only mention as one of its features the belief that a nobleman has a particular honor of his own. According to their code of honor many actions which would disgrace a common person are tolerated on the part of a nobleman, while others which have not the slightest consequence when committed by people without the "von" before their names are clearly offences against the honor of genuine blue blood. A nobleman may run into debt as deeply as he likes, even if he knows positively that he never will be able to pay his creditors; he may cheat his tailor and his washerwoman, but his honor will not be affected by it, at least in the eyes of his class, for their forefathers did the same, only in a grander style and in a more open manner, by sallying from their castles and plundering merchants on the highway. A mere citizen who has been thrashed may either thrash his assailant or have recourse to the law; his honor will not be impaired; but the disgrace of a blow dealt to a nobleman can only be removed by the effusion of blood. If the offender be a nobleman himself the affair is settled by a duel; if he is not and the injured nobleman does not either kill or severely wound him, he is disgraced for life. If he be a military officer he has to resign, for his comrades would not serve with a man who has suffered such an insult unrevenged, even if unprovoked and of quite accidental occurrence. The ideas about verbal injuries differ, according to that code, in a like manner.

The spirit of the age has, however, brought great confusion in these noble views. The carrying out of that particular code of honor has become more and more difficult, and many compromises with common sense have had to be made. The principle, however, has lost nothing of its force, and there are very few noblemen who do not think their honor much purer and more valuable than that of any man unprovided with a handle to his name. It is not in Germany as it is in England, for here every son of a nobleman is a nobleman too, and bound to stick to the creed of his caste. Their number is, therefore, legion, and the army and all offices are filled with them. So it happens that in a great many cases the susceptibilities of noblemen and officials are blended.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS.

I would not have given this lengthy explanation of affairs if these peculiar feelings and views were not the principal cause of the renewed conflict between the representatives of the people and those of the Prussian Government. How strong these traditional feelings are rooted in the hearts of noblemen is evinced by the surprising fact that even a great statesman like Count BISMARCK is not above them; that they blind so much his sound judgment as to induce him to permit and advocate, nay, perhaps originate, a proceeding which might impede even the great work of his life. Some time ago I was told that Count BISMARCK approved very much the prosecution of newspapers, and always regretted that offences committed by the Press were not punished more severely. Now I must believe this assurance, as the statesman spoke very freely about it in the House. FREDERICK the Great, however, was also a nobleman, and Count BISMARCK might have taken him for an example. Having ordered a very obnoxious tax to be laid on coffee, he saw from his window a large crowd looking at a paper pasted high up against a wall opposite his window. Curious to ascertain its contents he sent a servant, and when the man informed him, hot with anger, that it was a vile caricature of the King in reference to the coffee tax, he ordered the servant to lower the caricature, so that the people might be better able to look at it.

I spoke in my last about the sentence passed upon two members of the House for speeches made in it, and how this judgment had been brought about by the management of the Secretary of Justice. I mentioned, also, Deputy LASKER's motion before the House. He proposed to explain the passage in the law in reference to the freedom of speech in the House, in the following manner: "In pursuance of Art. 84 of the Constitution of 30th January, 1850, no member of the Landtag (congress) can be prosecuted by the law or otherwise be made responsible outside the assembly of that House to which he belongs for his vote or for any utterances of his in the discharge of his duties."

This article is so explicit that it cannot be misunderstood by any man possessed of an average share of common sense, and this circumstance makes the part which the Government has taken in this affair the more offensive. A house of representatives without freedom of speech is a mockery, and to be a member of such a house is a disgrace rather than an honor. This fact was keenly felt by all those members of the House whose hearts are not in livery. The excitement was, therefore, unusually great when the motion above referred to was on the order of the day—for all, the flunkies excepted, felt that the whole future of constitutional life in Prussia was at stake.

The first speaker for this motion was Mr. VON BENNINGSEN. He said he preferred such an explanation to a protest like that made in reference to the same subject in 1866, though it would prove just as useless. The conflict between the Crown and the House had been settled by the granting of the indemnity requested by the Government. It was to be hoped that it would not stop half way, and give rise to a new conflict. The tasks of Prussia were not accomplished yet. "We of the new provinces," said Mr. VON BENNINGSEN, who is from Hanover, "we that were excluded against our will for a whole year from participation in the Legislature, have to record now, as a greeting, the sentencing of one of the most eminent and most meritorious of the members of this House. Must that not rather dampen the pleasant feeling of belonging to this great State? The future is not yet secure. As Count BISMARCK admitted himself, we might be called upon to defend the possession of what we have acquired. May the Government not cause new conflicts? We have done our share." [Applause.] Dr. LOEWE subsequently spoke against the Government, and made way for Count BISMARCK.

When Count BISMARCK took the floor he was listened to with great attention. The Count did not speak with his usual clearness, and his speech gave an impression that he felt somewhat embarrassed, as if he was in some manner in conflict with his own conscience. This feeling is easily to be explained, for as he said himself, he was not quite objective in this question. He said he did not attach so much practical importance to words spoken in a political passion in the House; to be quite devoid of such passion was not always a public virtue. The case was different, however, when everything given utterance to in the House was printed. His judgment was, however, not quite objective, as he had for three years been exposed to attacks of which he could not always see the justice. Under such circumstances the question would arise whether one injured in such a manner, and feeling that his honor was attacked, would not be justified in seeking to assert his rights. There was a great difference between listening to hard words spoken in presence of four hundred members and seeing those words circulated among millions of readers. He therefore recommended, before the close of the discussion, to seek some redress by using that line of argument. Should a compromise be thus effected, he would be very glad to try his influence in the other House; for a mere return to the former state of affairs, however, he would refuse his personal assistance, at least. It was against his feeling of equality before the law, that one should be excluded from a right which everybody else enjoyed who was insulted by persons outside the House.

Mr. BRAUN, of Nassau, admitted the eventual evil consequences of a propagation of speeches by the Press; but in such cases the publication of the speeches might be interdicted by order of the President, or by a resolution of the House. He protested against a subordination of the members of the House to the Courts, and, concluding his speech, said: "Give unto the Landtag what belongs to the Landtag, and unto politics what belongs to politics," which suggestion was received with loud applause in the house and galleries, on account of which the President threatened that the latter should be cleared on the renewal of a like demonstration. A Mr. KOCH, of the Conservative Party, defended the Ober Tribunal, and concluded that liberty of speech must not degenerate into insolence of speech. Count RENARD now spoke for the motion and Mr. GUERARD against it; and when, in the course of his speech, he appealed to the feelings of justice of the Secretary of Justice, his *naiveté* caused general laughter in the House.

Mr. WALDECK, of the Party of Progress, spoke against the motion. He explained how the doubtful word "Meinungen" had gotten into article 84. It had been taken from the Belgian Constitution, and the French word "opinion," which was used there had been incorrectly translated for "Meinungen," though the same word meant also "speech." The speaker was against any compromise in the sense Count BISMARCK proposed.

Mr. LASKER said that he was also opposed to any measure intended to operate against the freedom of the Press. He called attention to the wording of the verdict against Mr. TWESTEN, who was sentenced to the highest term of punishment allowed by the law, though it was said in the judgment itself that the meaning of article 84 was *doubtful*. Mr. LASKER's motion was finally carried by 181 against 160 votes, and the whole Party of Progress voted with the Conservatives.

Count BISMARCK is very fond of pointing to England for instances to which to refer. It would be well if he noticed what happened in the House of Commons in regard to the liberty of the Press. I wonder how the British House would treat a Minister who would make them a proposition such as that which Count BISMARCK dared to make to the Prussian body? I am a great admirer of the able and energetic Minister, and regret sincerely that he was weak enough to attempt such a thing. The end of all this will be that the Government will give up its control over the members, for if it does not, it will be sure to lose the majority vote upon questions the adoption of which is of the highest importance to it, such as that, for instance, by which the yearly income of the King is to be increased by one million dollars.

PRINCES' INCOMES.

The payment of the exorbitant sums granted to the King of Hanover and the Duke of Nassau, have also a little chance of being approved by the House. How exorbitant these sums are will be shown by a few statements. The former King of Hanover, the ruler of two millions of people, is to receive 720,000 thalers a year, and the Duke of Nassau, who misruled only 460,000 souls, is to have 400,000 thalers. The King of Prussia, who has over 23½ million subjects, and who is a King in active service, with all the expenses of representation, &c., will have, even including the proposed increase, only 4,000,000 thalers. If the two retired Princes were paid in the same proportion as King WILLIAM, Ex-King GEORGE would have to receive 356,000, and the little Ex-Duke 78,000 thalers. If these two gentlemen should succeed in retaining their income, they would be better off than any reigning Prince; and really one would almost think Prussia was so liberal only with a view to inducing the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemburg, and the other small-fry German Princes, to make hay as long as the sun shines, and sell their crowns.

The French Emperor, ruling over 37,000,000, has 10,000,000 thalers to spend a year; the Czar of Russia, with 66,000,000 subjects in Europe only, has 8,600,000 reichs-thalers; Austria, with 35,000,000, gives her Emperor 5,000,000 thalers; England, with 29,000,000 of European inhabitants, gives to her Queen 3,500,000 thalers. Besides his income, the King of Hanover has £600,000 which are invested in England. He has, however, not yet received his 16,000,000 thalers, though the Duke of Nassau got his 8,000,000. The Budget Commission of the House has, on the motion of Mr. TWESTEN, resolved to request the Government to ask the consent of the Landtag to the treaties of indemnification made with the Ex-King of Hanover and the Ex-Duke of Nassau. Count BISMARCK opined that the Government had the right of making treaties; but if the majority of the House required it, the case should be laid before its members. He justified the magnitude of the amounts on political grounds, but I think the House will fail to see the point. FREDERICK the Great did not pay anything for Silesia.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the Americans in Berlin, in a very pleasant manner. A dinner took place at the Hotel de Rome, under the presidency of our Minister, Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT. About 120 gentlemen and ladies were assembled. Mr. BANCROFT had invited Mr. VON FORKENBECK, the President of the Prussian House of Representatives, and Mr. BUNSEN, one of the members. He proposed the healths of the President of the United States, and the King of Prussia. Reverting to the early days of the United States, Mr. BANCROFT gave a rapid sketch of our most prominent Presidents, and his utterance of the names of JACKSON and LINCOLN were greeted with immense cheers. Of course, the best wishes and the most cordial sympathy with the progress in Germany and the part of Prussia in it were expressed, and Mr. BANCROFT hoped that the United States of Germany would soon be constituted. Mr. VON FORKENBECK responded to the toast in German. He thanked Mr. BANCROFT for his good wishes for the welfare of Germany, and agreed with him to within one letter of his expressed desire, as he wished an United State of Germany. There were many other toasts offered, but I have only space to mention that of Mr. THEODORE S. FAY, who touched upon a subject of great interest to the people in Berlin—our public debt. I mentioned in some former epistles, that the letter of Mr. T. STEVENS had produced a very bad impression here. People do not understand our political life and attribute to mere party manœuvres more importance than they deserve. This is particularly the case when the manœuvres are headed by persons with whose names and influence men here are acquainted. The remarks of Mr. FAY were timely and serviceable. Mr. BANCROFT and his lady had left when Mr. FAY spoke. He said "he had read only that day with indignation and shame, the letter of Mr. THAD. STEVENS. He did not know him personally, but he must be a man without an idea of honor, morality or religion; a man who would cheat the creditors of the State for party purposes, and brand the Republic with infamy. The letter was full of such arguments as King HEROD would have used if he had been a member of Congress and thought it necessary to give an explanation about the dancing affairs of the daughter of HERODIAS. He protested against his letter in the name of an enormous majority of the American people that believed in God, and did not want to sell their honor for a dish of lentils. He did not believe in the possibility of repudiation, or of any other similar shameless act. The people of the United States had shown their character too clearly in the last war to admit the entertainment of such an idea. The Secretary of the Treasury had repeatedly and expressly declared that bonds, principal and interest, would be paid in gold, as the people believed when giving their money. The letter of Mr. STEVENS was only the utterance of a conscienceless demagogue, such as Rome and Athens had seen them." He concluded by saying that repudiation was a crime, and the payment of that debt in any other manner than that in which the creditors believed it would be paid at the time they lent the money, would be repudiation. What Mr. FAY said was very well received, and I hope that he has in substance really expressed the opinion of our people. Repudiation in any shape would ruin our credit abroad, and ruin it more effectually because of the previous great confidence placed in it.

The hall in the Hotel de Rome, where the dinner occurred, was tastefully adorned for the occasion. I would have felt more at home, however, if the musical programme, instead of comprising so many sentimental airs, had given us a little more of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and other national songs, such as are incidental to all such occasions in America.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

The sloop *Maria*, Capt. C. A. HARRIS, from Montauk for New-York, anchored during the gale of Thursday, about 4 P. M., near David's Island, Long Island Sound, and soon after dragged her anchor and went ashore among the rocks on the island, where she fell over on her side. The sea, says the Long Island *Farmer*, made a clean sweep over her, washing from the deck SAMUEL HARRIS, one of the hands. The Captain and crew took to the masthead, from which position ALONZO BEEBE was washed away and lost. The shouts of the remaining sufferers were heard by some men on David's Island, who reported the same to Gen. DAVID B. MCKIBBIN, in command of that post, who immediately arose from his bed, and taking with him in a small boat GEORGE M. LAYTON and a colored man whose name we did not learn, proceeded in the direction of the voices of the distressed men, and after most herculean efforts, succeeded in saving Capt. HARRIS and ELVIN BEEBE from the masthead of the sloop.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Assembling of Parliament—Financial Questions—The Italian Army—Gen. Garibaldi—Americans in Florence—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867.

Day after to-morrow we shall know what the King has to say about the blunders and failures of the past three months. The clouds will be blown away by a paragraph, and fair weather will be made all round the compass. All the talk about dissolving Parliament may amount to nothing, and the promised struggle, which was to make every joint crack, may end in a wordy scuffle. While we are not pessimists, it is well enough, at the same time, not to be carried away by too hopeful a view. We do not know to what lengths factionists may go, for we have clearly seen that men, sworn to carry out a theory, are willing to risk making wreck of all advantages which six years of tolerably steady government have brought in their eagerness to try the hazardous experiment of reducing to practice a new system.

The Government will be severely blamed, as it deserves to be, and even the King may be scolded at; but the worst result, for the time, may be only another change of the directors of the company, and some new Tom, Dick and Harry may have a taste of the sweets and the bitters of power. Reports get into certain newspapers of new embarrassments for the Government, growing out of other revolutionary expeditions organizing, or to be organized, but so far as I can learn, there is little or no ground for such statements. MAZZINI and his party are certainly active, and one proof of their evil intent is the proclamation of the radical leader of the Italian army, published in the *Unita Italiana*, the organ of the extreme republicans, caused the number of the journal containing it to be suppressed. Arrests have been made here of committees organized to promote treasonable schemes, of which MAZZINI and his associates are the originators; and the vigilance of the authorities is still active endeavoring to search out and put a check upon proceedings directed against the present political order of things. Those who wish well to Italy can have little sympathy with plans which are calculated to hinder rather than help the country at a time when difficulties try the virtue of the nation to the last degree. A conspiracy, with wide-spread ramifications, which has for its object fundamental changes in the system of rule, from all that has recently come to light, undoubtedly exists, and the clerical party are ready to become cooperators in reactionary schemes. The Convent of Certosa, near Florence, has been made a seat for the reunion of plotters and treasonable committees, and as the result of a perquisition made within a few days, the sum of 130,000 francs was formed, if the published statement may be trusted.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

A large number of troops have been concentrated in the neighborhood of the capital, with reference to the public security, on the opening of Parliament, and the old reports about a *coup d'etat* are revived. There is no improvement in the condition of the finances. Whoever has watched the progress of the Italian experiment, and weighed the chances of its success, knows how much depends upon increasing the wealth of the country, to enable it to bear the burdens which new circumstances have imposed. Italy has been so far carried away to the free-trade theory as to make treaties so liberal to foreign countries as to enable them to carry on a competition ruinous to some branches of native industry. The shops re filled with a foreign merchandise, and a large part of the population, with means to purchase, are too much inclined to give way to a weakness common in provincial countries, of preferring French or other foreign fabrics to those made at home. None but the commonest classes, who consume little, are clothed in stuffs of domestic manufacture.

The political economists of Italy, who understand the true interest of the country, see with regret the injury which is done by mistakes of international legislation. While the doctrine of free trade must be accepted as sound, no country can practically apply it with advantage to itself until it is duly prepared. The rapid progress now making in the leading commercial countries of the world is preparing them for the reduction of this principle to practice on the most liberal scale. And the time, not yet arrived, even for Italy, must some day come. These 25,000,000 who inhabit the peninsula, stimulated to industry, even without the aid of machinery, might produce five or ten fold more wealth than the present annual production.

The prices paid for common labor in countries with an overcrowded population must always be low, and this will give Italy an advantage in competition with other countries when a variety of industries is once established. Until that time comes the legislators of the country are forced to see to it that injury is not done by a too free commercial policy.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

According to a statement just published the Italian army at present consists of 234,000 men. Of this number there are 30,000 equally divided between cavalry and artillery. It was asserted a little while back, that in case of war, Italy could not place more than 85,000 men in the field; that is to say, a number no larger than that fit to put against a thoroughly disciplined foreign army. If it be true, we are to find in the fact the best explanation of the sudden withdrawal of the soldiers of Italy from the Papal territory, on the mere *ipse dixit* of French authority. What are we to think of a kingdom of 25,000,000 of men which feeds and clothes an army worth little more than so many flies or pismires. Italy must stiffen its gristle into hard backbone if it wishes to have its just pretensions respected by Powers conscious of their strength.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

GARIBALDI is now packed away among the summer-savory penny royal, and other dried herbs of his little island; and this time it is thought he will keep, at least until another resolution blossoms with the Spring or Summer flowers. We are glad to know that he is much better in his quiet retreat. There, at least, he will be able to keep clear of the demagogues and adventurers who cling to him like leeches, when he is on the mainland. As the old man looks out upon the Tyrrian sea, let him be calm and hope. The work which he may not live to complete, will be carried forward by others. Italy has already escaped, in great part, from priestly control, and this we know, that many of her most intelligent minds are devoted to the cause of intellectual emancipation. The superstitious ignorance which the priests have helped to preserve, and which has pressed like an iron shroud upon the population, will be thrown off, and a better religious system will do its work of promoting a loftier civilization.

AMERICANS IN FLORENCE.

Florence is just now pretty well overrun with Americans. They are in majority at hotels and boarding-houses, and are putting John Bull in the second place. That personage, once so renowned, is in ill-humor at being pushed from his comfortable cushion; but he has nothing to do but sit on his hard seat and pout, as Jonathan is able to outbid him. The cockney's wife is vexed out of propriety on account of Fenianism; and at public tables, with characteristic immodesty, threatens us with every sort of vengeance, even to the burning of New-York, if we do not put a stop to it. This plan of vanquishing a rival with a phrase, I was obliged to hear of a day or two back, when dining in a public place with a friend. But a woman's weapon of tongue or tongs, in war, never was known to beat down very strong walls. Meanwhile, our countrymen wander freely over the world, to see what they can see, and hear what these people have to say.

THE WEATHER.

The *Ticonderoga* has been at Leghorn for some days, and we have had a number of the dear boys here with us in Florence. We exiles are glad to see our sailors and soldiers, for we love and honor them, and are grateful to them for all they have done. We shall give Admiral FARRAGUT an ovation if we ever catch him, for sure enough we are that the old hero will never regret his fidelity to the red and blue. The fairest beauties of all the bevy are waiting to smile upon those loyal sons of our republican mother as they pass this way.

The weather for a fortnight past has been unusually cold for the season, and those who are here for the first time are wondering if such is the soft climate of Italy. Valambrosa has already put on its night-cap of snow for the Winter's sleep. But we shall have softer weather than the present even at midwinter, and the law of compensations will give us to enjoy by-and-by what is lacking now. ANGELICO.

The Next President—Mr. Johnson's Hancock Letter.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 22.

The President's letter, recommending a Congressional vote of thanks to Gen. HANCOCK, is variously commented upon. Some sound Conservatives doubt its strict propriety under the circumstances, as savoring somewhat of party manœuvring. Others (particularly the Radicals) view it as decisive of the President's steadfast support of the nominee of the Democratic and Conservative party, whoever he may be, and in this aspect it is of the utmost importance. I have good authority, indeed, for saying that Mr. JOHNSON is not a candidate for reëlection; that he will in good faith sustain to the extent of his ability the opposition of the Radicals, and that he will use whatever of power he possesses to prevent a minority of the people of the North, aided by the bogus negro States of the South, from usurping the Government of the country on the 4th of March, 1869.

The recent fire at the dwelling of Secretary SEWARD was of a more serious nature than is to be inferred from the published accounts. The family barely escaped suffocation, and would undoubtedly have been destroyed but for the seasonable aid of neighbors. Notwithstanding the house was guarded by soldiers, it is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary. There is, however, some mystery about the whole affair, which time may clear up.

The Cohoes Mastodon on Exhibition.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 21.

The celebrated skeleton which was found in a portion of the ground excavated for the Harmony Mills at Cohoes, in the Fall of 1866, and about which so much discussion has been elicited in scientific circles and the newspaper press, has finally been mounted in position at the State Geological Hall, and will be open to public inspection on Monday next. It will be recollected that a portion of these bones were found in September, and the principal part of the remainder in November, 1866. The lower jaw was that found in a pot hole worn in the slate of the Hudson River group. The principal parts, consisting of the head, vertebrae, ribs, one half of the pelvis, some bones of the fore and hind legs, and one scapula, was found in a pot-hole at a distance of twenty-five feet below where the jaw was found. At a later period, in February, 1867, in excavating in another portion of the ground, the bones of a forearm and some of the foot bones were found in a smaller pot-hole at a distance of sixty feet from where the main bones were discovered. The skeleton was wanting in one scapula, a half of the pelvis, three of the larger leg bones, several of the vertebra and more than half of the ribs, besides numerous smaller bones of the feet, the sternal bones and nearly all the vertebrae of the tail. The great labor in mounting the mastodon was chiefly occasioned by the great care required in modeling and casting in plaster of paris these missing parts. Prof. HALL engaged in this service Mr. GILBERT and Mr. HOWELL, of Rochester, and Mr. J. W. HALL, son of Prof. HALL, Mr. GILBERT being in charge of the work. These gentlemen first went to Boston to examine the mastodon skeleton in Boston and Cambridge, of which there are several, and particularly the mastodon in the museum of the late Dr. WARREN, which came from Orange County, N. Y., and which is the most complete of any in the country. Previous to going, they had examined and taken notes of all the parts of the Cohoes skeleton, and were prepared therefore to compare them with these skeletons, and determine by observation the character of the missing bones. They made measurements of all, and casts of some, of the missing bones in Boston, completing the remainder upon their return to Albany. This, of course, has been a serious labor, and occupied much time, but has been satisfactorily completed. The tusks, it should have been stated, were broken into a great many fragments, each of them in probably two hundred pieces. A plan was devised to connect iron rods, made after the form and curvature of the tusks, with the large rod which supports the vertebrae column. These pieces were then attached to the smaller rods with plaster of parts, thus preserving the natural tusks, in which respect this mastodon is unlike most, if not all others in this country, which have artificial models substituted for tusks.

The mastodon, as mounted, measures as follows: Height, 9¼ feet; length of head and tusks, 5¼ feet; of spinal column, 15 feet. Total length following curve 20½ feet, and in a straight line, 14¼ feet. If mounted as usual, it would have been over 10 feet high. This difference is made by carrying the scapulæ higher up upon the side, bringing them in a more natural position.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The New-Orleans Inspectors of Steamers, after investigating the circumstances attending the late explosion of the steamer *Idaho*, by which one man was killed and several others badly injured, have made a report, concluding as follows:

"After a searching and impartial hearing of the case, we are forced to the conclusion that the explosion was the result of neglect on the part of the engineer in charge, Mr. AUGUSTUS REYNAUD, and, while endeavoring to be lenient and forbearing to him, to be just to the sufferers at his hands, and in order to protect the traveling public in future, we have revoked for life the license of AUGUSTUS REYNAUD as an engineer of a steamer."

WILLIAM F. CLAUDIUS, the young man who confessed to setting fire to EVANS' photograph gallery in Buffalo, and who was the chief witness against Mrs. EVANS when she was tried for arson, has been sentenced by Judge CLINTON to fifteen years and four months imprisonment in Auburn State Prison. The prisoner said, before being sentenced: "I have only to say, your Honor, that all that I have testified against Mrs. EVANS in these trials has been the truth and nothing but the truth. I reiterate and affirm all I have said, and now that it is off my mind, I feel greatly relieved."

In pursuance of a resolution of the last General Assembly, Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, has appointed ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield, WM. J. HAMERSLEY, of Hartford, and JOHN T. WALT, of Norwich, Commissioners to inquire into and report to the next General Assembly, what changes, if any, should be made in the joint stock laws of the State, to secure more fully the rights of the people and of stockholders in the granting of special charters; and also, to report as to the expediency of creating the office of Attorney-General in the State.

A private letter from Houston, Texas, gives the following list of deaths from yellow fever in one family, originally from Georgia, during the past Summer: Col. J. J. Diamond, and his two sons, Arthur and Frank; Col. W. W. Diamond and infant; Mrs. Burton, daughter of F. C. Diamond; Arthur and Victor, sons of Mrs. Burton; Emma, Sallie and Lillie, all daughters of F. C. Diamond.

Gens. SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and AUGUR constitute the Board appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the proposed system of army regulations.

Gov. BROWNLOW's health has greatly improved since his return to his home in Knoxville, Tenn.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Gov. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, in his message to the Legislature of New-Mexico, says: "In this Territory we have no national politics to annoy or divide us—our differences are entirely local. Our people are all loyal to the Government under which we live, and from whom we claim and receive protection. We have no vote in the legislative councils of the nation. We are recognized and regarded by the Government as minor children, and are in duty bound to obey the mandates of our parent Government, which has been for the past twenty years watching over us with parental care and anxiety."

The Democrats of Leavenworth, Kansas, have formed a Sherman Club, the object of which "is to put in nomination for the Presidency of the United States Lieut.-Gen. WM. T. SHERMAN, a statesman and soldier, and a fit representative of the Democracy of the great West, believing that the Democracy of the whole country, and particularly the State of Kansas, can better harmonize upon him than upon any other man."

The P. L. L.'s are organizing in New-Hampshire.

FIRE AT THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.—A small wooden building standing at the west portal of the Hoosac Tunnel, was destroyed by fire a day or two since, greatly to the alarm of the miners in the tunnel, who were apprehensive in regard to their own safety. The wind carried the flames and smoke into the tunnel, and threatened to set on fire the wooden frame-work and machinery used for hoisting the *débris*. This structure helped to support the earth above, and the miners feared that if destroyed, the earth would tumble and block them in. Of course there was an instant rush to the mouth for escape. The smoke was dense and the flames fierce, but the men all went through with little injury, except burnt clothes, hair and faces, and a short suffocation. The house was used for storing clothes, tools, &c. These were all saved.—*Troy Times, Dec. 20.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Sophia Myers—Vote from the Workingwoman's Union.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Workingwoman's Protective Union, through whose instrumentality the notorious swindler, SOPHIA MYERS, was brought to justice, desire to call the attention of the public to this gross abuse of executive power through the columns of your paper. An attempt at justification has been made by some of the daily papers on the ground that important facts were concealed. We would respectfully ask why these important facts were concealed? The whole matter was open for investigation and a letter of inquiry from Gov. FENTON to the Superintendent of the Union would have revealed the fact that none of the women whose complaints are recorded upon its books have ever received a single cent of the $6 deposit money paid to this woman.

No proof whatever was adduced on the trial that the woman, on whose testimony she was convicted, had ever spoiled the work intrusted to her, and while we do not deny the right of Judges KELLY and DOWLING to sympathize with the friends of the woman MYERS, and to take into consideration her sex, &c., we would suggest that justice to the scores of working-women who have been swindled out of their $6 deposit money, as well as consideration for their sex, should have prevented them signing an application for her pardon. The woman not only had a fair trial, but was enabled through the $300 which she boasted she had made out of the sewing-women of New-York, to engage able lawyers to defend her, while her poor victims would not have had a voice raised in their behalf but for the Workingwomen's Union.

All the protection the sewing and tradeswomen of New-York require will be furnished by the Union if public opinion will aid them in seeing the laws enforced, and insist upon investigation, when a woman too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal is allowed to prey upon their helplessness with impunity.

The books of the Union are open for inspection, any one who will take the trouble to examine them will find recorded the names of twenty-two women, each of whom have been swindled out of $6 deposit money, amounting in all to $132.

The justice of her sentence was confirmed by Judge INGRAHAM, who remanded her to serve out her full time, when she was brought before him on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Taking into consideration all the facts, we leave it for the public to decide whether SOPHIA MYERS was a fit subject for Executive clemency, and whether the Union have not a right to insist that the names and residences of the forty seamstresses who are said to have signed an application for the pardon are made public, in order that they may have an opportunity of inquiring into the matter and ascertaining how many of them are genuine.

WORKINGWOMEN'S UNION,
No. 44 Franklin-street

The Dean Richmond and The Vanderbilt Disaster—Points on Appeal from the Board of Inspectors.

The counsel for the *C. Vanderbilt*, Mr. D. McMAHON, has filed his appeal from the decision of the local Board of Inspectors of Steamboats to the Supervising Inspectors of this District. In this document it is declared that the local Board had no jurisdiction in the case, and that the reasons set forth by that Board for its decision were in point of fact and law erroneous;

After a full examination of the evidence in the case it is claimed that the pilot of the *C. Vanderbilt* could have done no more than he did on that occasion. His course was proper as to signals which were given properly at a proper distance off. As to navigation, he was on the right side of the river; he kept to the right as the law enjoined. As to his conduct under the trying ordeal in which he was placed, the proof shows it was admirable. The pilot of the *Dean Richmond* could have acted very differently. He could originally have kept on his course down the river according to the laws above referred to. The proof shows there was nothing in his way. He could have paid better attention to the original signal given to him by the pilot of the *Vanderbilt*, and not mistaken two whistles when a single whistle was given by the *C. Vanderbilt*. He could have seen the *C. Vanderbilt* going to the eastward all the time, notwithstanding he supposed she gave two whistles. He should have judged in time that he had either mistaken the *Vanderbilt's* signals, or she was going contrary to her signal and stopped his headway. To aid him in that particular, he should have had proper lookouts stationed, as required by law. The *Vanderbilt* had these lookouts and produced them.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen calling on the Mayor to compel the street cleaning contractor to clean the cross-walks and to stop all further payments for street cleaning until the work is performed, was concurred in.

The motion from the other Board to pay Mr. SHANNON, President of the Board of Aldermen, $1,000 for services rendered to committees was read.

Motions were made to include the Presidents of the Board of Councilmen and the Croton Department in the resolution.

The motions were lost and the resolution was then laid over.

Resolutions to pave Liberty-street, Bridge-street, Pearl-street, Murray-street, New-street and Rector-street with Nicolson pavement were called up and adopted.

Mr. FLYNN then moved that all the resolutions be reconsidered.

Mr. GILMORE accused Mr. W. B. ROBERTS of button-holing members and using undue influence in getting them to vote for the paving of some streets and against the paving of others.

Mr. ROBERTS denied that he did any such thing, or that he had any personal interest in the matter whatever.

The resolutions were then reconsidered and their further consideration indefinitely postponed.

The Board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Thursday next.

Grant and the Union League Club.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND at the meeting of the Union League Club of this City on the 17th of December. On his motion they were laid on the table till the next stated meeting of the Club, to be held on the 9th of January:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Union League Club of the City of New-York, Gen. GRANT is the proper candidate for the Presidency to be supported by the great Union party of the country at the next Presidential election. This opinion is founded on our confidence in his patriotism, his sound judgment, his executive ability, and emphatically on our belief that he will carry out the true mode of restoring the rebel States to their place in the Union, and that he will act as he has hitherto acted, on the only just and safe rule, namely, that to those who saved the Union must be intrusted the task of its restoration and preservation.

Resolved, That entertaining this opinion, we urge all who love the Union, under whatever party banner they may heretofore have marched, or by what ver party name they may have been called, to come forward now, regardless of past names and associations, and unite cordially and energetically in elevating Gen. GRANT to the highest place in the gift of the American people.

The Broadway Pavement.

The following letter has been addressed by Mayor HOFFMAN to the Commissioners for repaving Broadway. Up to the present no reply has been received:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

To Guy R. Pelton, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners for Repaving Broadway:

DEAR SIR: For a long period the work on the Broadway pavement seems to have been entirely suspended. The expenses of your Commission, however, for rent, clerk hire, surveyor's and inspector's fees, &c., &c., continue. I beg to be informed: 1. Why the work has been so long suspended, and when, it at all, it will probably be resumed? 2. How long a period is allowed to the contractors, by the contract, for the completion of the work? 3. What security has been given by the contractor, and is it sufficient to indemnify the City against loss? 4. In case of failure by the contractor to proceed with the work upon the demand of your Commission, has the Commission power to terminate the contract and recover loss and damage from the contractors and their sureties? If so, why not exercise the power? 5. During the suspension of the work cannot some of the expenses of the work referred to be discontinued. Very respectfully,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Brooklyn Poisoning Case—Verdict of the Jury.

At midnight on Monday the evidence was closed in the inquests on the bodies on Mrs. FALL and daughter, who were poisoned at their residence in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The jury then retired, and remained in their room until 2 A. M. yesterday morning, when they brought in this verdict:

"That Mrs. FALL died at her residence from the effects of strychnine, but by whom given her is not known to the jury;" and "that JENNY FALL died from the effects of poison given her by some person or persons unknown."

The Cholera at Havana.

The following has been received by Collector SMYTHE:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 23, 1867.

SIR: The Secretary of State informs this Department that our Vice-Consul-General at Havana, under date of Dec. 10, writes that the cholera is materially on the decrease at that port, but that it has broken out in the shipping, and that there have been two cases on American vessels—one fatal.

Very respectfully,
J. P. HARTLEY, Assistant Secretary.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

Mr. Bergh and the Drovers—Alleged Cruelty in the Cattle Yards.

During the terrible snow-storm of the 12th inst., WILLIAM C. SOUTHWICK, an employe of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, by direction of Mr. BERGH, visited the cattle yards in One Hundredth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The result of the visit was that on the 16th he appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Yorkville Police Court, where he made an affidavit stating the fact of the visit, and alleging that JOHN B. DUTCHER, ARCHIBALD M. ALLERTON and WILLIAM C. MOORE kept a large number of cattle in the yards exposed to the fury of the storm, without shelter or protection of any kind. After stating that the yards were rocky, and fully exposed to the sweep of the wind, the complaint closes with the declaration "that the said cattle were then and there in a due condition of bodily suffering and anguish." Upon this complaint notice was served upon the defendants to appear, and yesterday being selected for the examination they came into court attended by Hon.

C. L. DEPEW as counsel, Mr. BERGH appearing for the Society.

Mr. SOUTHWICK, being cross-examined, said that on the occasion of his visit he counted 239 head of cattle in the yards, all covered with a thick coating of ice and snow. Some were lying down, and others were standing up, with their backs curved, as if with cold. The day was exceedingly cold, the witness having both ears and the tips of his fingers frozen. He had lived for a time in the country, and had always seen the farmers put their cattle under shelter upon the approach of a storm in the Winter. The witness admitted he was not an expert in the treatment of cattle.

BARNEY BARTRAM, being called for the defence, testified that he is a farmer and cattle dealer of forty years' experience; that he is well acquainted with the yards of Dutchers & Co., and considers them the best he ever saw; far better than any at Philadelphia or Albany. The yards are well paved, cleanly and supplied with all the conveniences for feeding and watering the cattle.

Other witnesses were examined to sustain the theory of the defence, that leaving cattle out of doors all Winter is the general custom of farmers in this latitude, and without concluding the examination the case was adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A HOTEL THIEF.

ALBERT THOMAS does business at No. 84 South-street, and resides at the United States Hotel, corner of Water and Fulton-streets. On Monday night GEORGE A. CURTIS secured a room at the same hotel. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. THOMAS heard some one moving in his room, and on leaping from his bed to ascertain the cause, discovered that his overcoat and pantaloons had been stolen from the chair where he had deposited them on retiring. On looking into the hall he saw CURTIS examining the missing articles, and as he had left a bill of exchange for 30,000 francs ($8,000) in one of the pockets of the pantaloons, Mr. THOMAS attempted to arrest the thief, and roused all the inmates by his cries of "stop thief." CURTIS dropped his plunder but did not elude arrest, as nearly every guest was roused. The house watchman being certain no one had left the hotel, all present were searched. Among the last examined was CURTIS, who was instantly identified by the complainant as the thief. He was immediately arrested by Officer WILBURN, of the Second Precinct, who arraigned his prisoner before the court yesterday morning. The accused was fully committed. The missing bill of exchange was recovered with the clothing.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

CLOTHING STOLEN.

MARY JANE SPRAGUE, No. 10 East Nineteenth-street, made a complaint alleging that in October last, having occasion to change her residence, an acquaintance named BENJAMIN YORKER went to the house she had left on some business for her, but instead of doing it, went to a closet in her room, which she had left locked, and took from it her trunk, which contained apparel valued at $275. He carried the trunk away with him, leaving his name with the servant girl. He subsequently wrote a letter to Miss SPRAGUE, offering to return her property upon the payment of $60. No notice was taken of this missive, but the complainant did not see YORKER again until he had been arrested by Detective BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Upon these allegations of the complainant, the prisoner was committed for examination.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer REVER, of the Ninth Precinct, hearing a noise in the house No. 228 Bleecker-street, examined the outer door, which he found had been forced open. Officer MCPHERSON answered his raps for assistance, and the two officers, entering the house from the front and rear, found in one of the rooms and arrested a man, who gave the name of WILLIAM SCHMIDT. The prisoner was searched, and on his person were found a large number of keys, a quantity of matches, and a pair of bullet moulds. On being arraigned upon the charge of burglary, the accused admitted his guilt, and pleaded poverty and the resulting desperation as his excuse. In default of $1,500 bail, he was committed to await the action of the General Sessions.

THE PARTNER SWINDLE.

The arraignment of THOMAS SMITH upon a charge of swindling was mentioned in the TIMES a few days ago. Yesterday, another complainant against SMITH appeared in the person of WILLIAM SEYMOUR, who narrated a precisely similar state of facts to those upon which SMITH had been arrested. SEYMOUR had seen an advertisement for a partner in a light manufacturing business; had answered it, and this act had resulted in an interview with SMITH. On this occasion SEYMOUR was informed by SMITH that he was engaged in making paper bags, and wanted capital to develop an already flourishing trade. The end was that SEYMOUR paid $150 for a half interest in the business, and soon after learned that he had been defrauded. The enterprising advertiser answered the charge by saying that the transaction between him and SEYMOUR was made in good faith. He was fully committed, to give him an opportunity to convince the Court of General Sessions that it was so.

A BALL-ROOM FIGHT.

Early yesterday morning a ball was in full progress in the hall at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-second-street, when a fight appears to have occurred between JOHN STAPLETON and JOHN DUGAN. The complaint of STAPLETON says only that he was assaulted by DUGAN, who bit off a portion of his nose and also maimed the thumb of his right hand. STAPLETON is disfigured for life. The accused was held in $3,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

A NERVOUS THIEF.

Yesterday afternoon, while a large crowd was in MACY's store, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, a woman of respectable appearance, who refused to give her name, was seen by one of the clerks to pick up a lady's bag, and start toward the door. Detective EUSTACE, of Police Headquarters, happening to be in the store, noticed the excited manner of the woman, and asked her what was the matter, whereupon she dropped the bag and EUSTACE took her into custody. She was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A NEW MODE OF PAYMENT.

It is charged that, some days ago, Edward Josephs entered the store of Mouritz J. Hirschbin, No. 239 Grand street, and said he desired to purchase some furs. He selected a collar and muff valued at $55, and asked Hirschbin to accompany him to get the money, as he had not brought it with him. The latter complied, and the two went out, Josephs carrying the furs. At the corner of William and Duane streets, he told Hirschbin to wait a moment, and saying he would bring out the money, entered the store on the corner. Hirschbin waited a moment and many more, but no Josephs appearing, entered the store, only to find that Josephs had pawned the furs with the store-keeper for $10, and had left by the door on the other street. Josephs declared this statement false, but was required to give bail in $500 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

ROWDYISM.

JAMES S. TRISTRAM, conductor on the Third-avenue line, alleged in his complaint that, Monday evening, a youth named WESLEY TERHUNE got on his car at Harlem. On the passage down the conductor noticed that TERHUNE was smoking, and there being ladies in the car requested him to desist. TERHUNE thereupon became belligerent and indecent in his language, and the conductor put him off the car. TERHUNE followed on the next car, and, at the Sixty-fifth-street depot, overtaking the advance car, desired to take summary vengeance on TRISTRAM, but was prevented by an arrest. The Justice was severe in his strictures on the conduct of young TERHUNE, and held him to bail in $500 to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PARTS I AND II.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
238—Bell vs. Reynolds.	723—Boyd vs. Merritt.
1195—Clancy vs. Harlem Railroad Co.	2236—Crosby vs. Hawley, Administrator.
836—Garow vs. Kelly Sheriff, &c.	1812—Eschelbach vs. Linsheimer.
611—Dowdall vs. Matthews, impleaded.	1786—Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al.
840—Eaton et al. vs. Schultz.	245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
856—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.	923—Bonnell vs. Briggs.
8328—Swift et al. vs. Merchants' Sav., Loan and Trust Co., of Chicago.	688—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
	1975———— vs. ———.
	778—McGaffick vs. Drowne.
718—Flint et al. vs. Harmoney et al.	1204—Van Buren vs. Phelps, Jr.
1363—Douglass vs. Ellis.	1706—Motz, Adm'x, et al. vs. Roach et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Wilson vs. Wright.	134—Markoe vs. Barrow.
95—Russel vs. Erwin Manufacturing Co. and Schucatner.	135—Jones vs. Butler.
	137—Loeschyk vs. Butterfield
	140—Thomson vs. Solbre Salt Works et al.
108—Rogers vs. Moore.	152—Brumley vs. Bledget.
117—Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.	153—Somerset & Worcester Savings Bank vs. Huyck et al.
113—The People, &c., vs. Union Paper Collar Co.	162—Cain vs. Skidmore.
117—Boughton vs. Terhune.	163—Broome vs. Sloughton.
121—In re Farrington vs. Porter.	167—Whipple vs. Whitwell.
—People, &c., vs. New-York and Westchester Railroad Co.	168—Phipps vs. Place.
	169—Cornell vs. Cornell.
	170—Barnett vs. Moore.
	172—Market National Bank vs. Cushman.
—Swingill vs. N. Y. and Penn. Petr. Min. and Mint. Co.	181—Loewenthal vs. Brown.
	183—Nicholson vs. Stanton.

Call 200—Pultz vs. Benjamin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Hearne and Gross, J. J.

Calendar : Dec. 26, 27 '28.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Parker vs. Tarbell.	13—Mooney vs. H. R. R. Co.
2—Tucker vs Foster.	14—Wilson vs. Wood.
3—Hall vs. Cronk.	15—Miller vs. Hyatt.
4—Campbell vs. Rathbun et al.	16—Schreyer vs. Edwards.
5—O'Brien vs. Bulow	17—Rochner, et al. vs. Schmidt.
6—Haggett vs. Cockroft.	18—Longworthy vs. Beardsley, et al.
7—Enghart vs. Jenner.	
8—Ahearne vs. Cohen.	19—Fitzgerald vs. National S. N. Co.
9—Barnett vs. Sherlock.	
10—Nolan vs. Burke.	20—Bailey, et al. vs. Waite.
11—Dally vs. Mellval.	21—Bond vs. Clark, et al.
12—McLane vs. Dewyer.	22—Schilling vs. Elston.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONTRACT—THE RULE AS TO PUBLIC POLICY—STATUTE OF FRAUDS—JUDICIAL SALE.

Joel W. Wicker, plaintiff in error vs. *Eli Hoppock.*—This cause comes from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The action was assumpsit to recover damages for the breach of an alleged executory agreement to appear at a Sheriff's sale and bid off certain property levied upon by two executions in favor of Hoppock, and against a firm known as John P. Chapin & Co., for the full amount of the judgments upon which such executions were issued. The property to be sold belonged to Chapin & Co., but was in possession of Wicker, who held it for advances, and it was redeemable by Chapin & Co. upon payment of the advances. The property, consisting of machinery and fixtures for a distillery, was attached to real estate upon which Hoppock held a mortgage, and which had been leased to Chapin & Co for a rental equal to the interest of Hoppock's mortgage, the rent payable directly to Hoppock to satisfy interest. The rent or interest being unpaid, Hoppock at first claimed that Wicker was liable to him for the whole amount. This Wicker denied, insisting that he could in no event be held for more than a part. Hoppock desiring to collect his interest, and Wicker wishing to acquire an indefeasible title to the property, by cutting off Chopin & Co.'s right of redemption through a judicial sale, and at the same time relieve himself from any supposed liability for any portion of the rent, it was agreed between them that Hoppock should proceed to judgment against Chapin & Co. for the rent, issue execution levying upon the property in question, expose it to judicial sale, and Wicker should bid it off for the amount of the judgment or judgments, and beside should pay certain insurance and taxes. The question was, whether this was a valid agreement. The Court below held it was, and instructed the jury that as Wicker desired to free himself from difficulties in relation to this property, which he thought would otherwise trouble him, he made the agreement, and that for that reason his promise was not within the Statute of Frauds, but was good, although not in writing. Appeal was taken to this Court, where it is urged by plaintiff in error that the agreement was invalid and void, because calculated to interfere with and prevent the fairness and freedom of a judicial sale; to prevent competition at such sale, and, therefore, against public policy. It is insisted that the law guards judicial sales with jealous care, and any outside agreement or understanding, that any one person competent to bid, will abstain from bidding, will not be enforced, no matter how pure the motive or meritorious the consideration moving to such an agreement; and it matters not even if the defendant in the writ assents to such agreement, for his creditors, as well as himself, have a right to say that nothing shall be done tending to sacrifice his property. In this case Hoppock could not bid at the sale. The agreement, therefore, should not be enforced. It is no answer to say that Hoppock was not bound to bid and might not have done so in the absence of any agreement. It is sufficient to say he was otherwise at liberty to bid.

The defendant in error maintains the correctness of the views of the Court below, and submits that the agreement was not void as being against public policy relating to judicial sales, for no wrong was intended to the rights of any one; and none would have been done had it been performed.

C. H. Reed, for plaintiff in error; S. W. Fuller, for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The Grand Jury returned indictments against the following parties: Wm. H. Gilder, for using false vouchers in support of claims against the United States; James A. Burke, for the same offence; Wm. McLean and Alfred Rowland, for taking letters out of the Post-office and opening them; Wm. Spike, Henry Frichs and Frederick Davis, for passing counterfeit money.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

UNDERVALUATION—OATH TO INVOICE.

The United States vs. *One Case D. F. 233 of Silk Shawls.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation and false invoice. They were imported by Duden, Freres & Co., of this City, through Duden Freres, Brussels, in 1866, and were entered at 7,055 francs. On appraisement they were advanced to 8,810 francs, and were seized for the undervaluation.

The entry was accompanied by the manufacturer's oath. The evidence in the case showed that the shawls were purchased of nine different dealers at the city of Grammont, in Belgium, and were purchased at the prices stated in the invoice.

The Judge held that this invoice was a false one, because it did not state anywhere that the goods were purchased at Grammont, or even were purchased at all; that on the evidence the Government had received all the duties it was entitled to and it was a fair case for a remission of the forfeiture; but on the evidence there had been a technical forfeiture incurred and the Court had nothing to do but to enforce the law. Verdict, therefore, by direction of the Court, for the Government.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps; for claimant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

BANKRUPTCY—APPEALS IN STATE COURTS TO BE STAYED.

In the matter of Benjamin F. Metcalf and Samuel Duncan, bankrupts.—This case comes before the Court upon a petition filed by Henry D. Brookman and John U. Brookman for relief from an injunction heretofore issued by this Court restraining all proceedings in a certain cause pending in the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, wherein the petitioners are plaintiffs and one of the bankrupts the defendant. It appears that the case has been tried and judgment given for the plaintiff, which judgment has, however, been appealed from by the defendant, who has given security upon such appeal, as required by law. It also appears that one of the sureties upon the appeal has become insolvent, and the plaintiff has, since the commencement of these proceedings in bankruptcy, given notice of a motion to compel the bankrupt to furnish new security or abandon his appeal, whereupon the bankrupt obtained from this Court, in which his petition in bankruptcy had been filed, an injunction staying all proceedings in the cause referred to, which injunction the plaintiff in that cause now asks to have dismissed.

BENEDICT, J.—The 21st section of the Bankrupt act declares that "no creditor whose debt is provable under this act shall be allowed to prosecute to final judgment any suit at law or in equity therefor against the bankrupt until the question of the debtor's discharge shall have been determined." This is a very clear provision, the object of which is to prevent a race of diligence between creditors and to protect the bankrupt from being harassed with suits pending the question of his discharge. It seems to apply to all cases where the personal liability of the debtor is sought to be fixed or ascertained by a final judgment pending the determination of the question of his discharge, and, in my opinion, it applies to a case like the present, where an action against the bankrupt is pending in the Court of Appeals of the State to which an appeal had been taken by the bankrupt prior to the filing of their petition in bankruptcy. In such a case there is no final judgment within the meaning of the Bankrupt act; the debtor's liability has not been finally determined, and there being no final judgment, the Bankrupt act declares that the suit shall stop, pending the determination of the question of the bankrupt's discharge. This option to endeavor to obtain a discharge in bankruptcy, and failing in that, to defend all undetermined personal actions, is a right given a debtor by the Bankrupt act under the Constitution of the United States, and he is entitled to be protected in that right by this Court. But it is said that the motion for further security, which has been noticed by the creditor in the actions pending in the Court of Appeals, is not strictly a proceeding against the bankrupt. I think otherwise. It is just the proceeding which will compel the bankrupt to determine, pending his application for his discharge, whether to defend the suit or allow a final judgment. But the Bankrupt act does not permit him to be forced to decide that question now. It declares that no such suit shall be allowed to proceed until he has had a reasonable time to obtain his discharge if he can, and the mandate of the act to this Court is to stay such a proceeding in whatever court it may be pending. My opinion, therefore, is that it is the clear duty of this court to maintain the injunction heretofore granted against the petitioners until the bankrupt shall have had a reasonable time to obtain his discharge. What effect the discharge, if obtained, will have upon the proceedings pending in the State Courts I do not undertake to decide.

The motion must be denied.

For the motion, Messrs. Owen, Nash & Gray; for the opposition, Messrs. Emerson & Goodrich.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

Before John P. Crosby, Referee.

INTERESTING TO SHIPS AND CARMEN.

Joshua Atkins et al. vs. *Abraham Collier.*—The plaintiffs, who were owners of the ship *Graham's Polley*, sued the defendant for an alleged conversion of five bales of cotton. The ship arrived in this port with a cargo of cotton, 401 bales of which were consigned to one firm, who employed the defendant, a carman, to get the cotton and cart it to a warehouse. The plaintiffs, on the trial, proved by their dock clerk fifty-two receipts, signed in a book among the receipts for the other cargo, by the carmen who worked in the defendant's employ in getting the cotton, which footed up amounted to 406 bales. The defendant's son testified in his behalf that on the second day of the carting, when he came to the dock for a load, the dock clerk told him that one load of five bales had been taken the day before for which no receipt had been given, and that when he came up the dock again having five bales on his cart the dock clerk had a receipt made out for only four bales, but told him to sign that and also a receipt for six bales, which, with the additional one he had on his cart and the five delivered the day before without a receipt, would make the tally even, and that he accordingly did so and afterward learned that no load of five bales had been taken on the day before without a receipt. He identified the receipt on which he had signed for the four bales and the six bales in one receipt, as the eleventh receipt, and he produced one of the men who helped load the carts, who fully corroborated his story, and who identified the receipt which was signed at the time, because it had the number 11 in red ink in one corner. The defendant's son also testified that all the other receipts were right except this one He also testified that as each load was receipted for on the dock it was taken to the warehouse about a block distant, and there delivered, and a receipt taken by the carman for the number of bales. The warehouse receipts were produced and footed up only 401 bales. It also appeared that the ship was short on all her consignments only three bales.

The plaintiffs, to rebut this testimony, recalled the dock clerk, who denied the story about the receipt *in toto*, and proved also that the red ink numbers on the receipts were all of them put on at their store after the cargo was all delivered, and the loss of the five bales had been discovered, the receipts being numbered to distinguish this consignment from the others. He also showed by a comparison of the ship's receipts and the warehouse receipts that all the loads of four bales and of six bales for which the carmen had given receipts to the ship, including this disputed receipt, he had delivered at the warehouse, and taken receipts for, and that instead of there being one load of five bales for which he had got a receipt at the warehouse, when he had not given a receipt for five bales to the ship, there was one more receipt for five bales given by him to the ship than was received by him at the warehouse. The plaintiffs claimed that this demonstrated that the five bales had been received by the carman and had not been delivered, and that the whole story about the receipt No. 11 was a falsehood, made up to conceal the theft of the cotton. They explained the fact that the ship was only three bales short, although the carman had received five bales too much, by proof that other ships were loading cotton at the same wharf where she loaded, and that some other cotton might very easily have got mixed with her cargo, and that in fact one bale was known to have become so mixed.

The referee sustained the plaintiffs' view of the case, and gave judgment against the carman for the value of the cotton.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Benedict & Benedict; for defendant, Mr. Morris.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

THE GAMBLING SUIT.

Alex. Goodman vs. *Alex. Stein et al.*—In this case, (noticed yesterday,) which was a suit to recover $2,600, alleged by plaintiff to have been lost in playing the game of *Cassino* with defendants, the defendants' counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that it had not been proved that the money alleged to have been lost was received by defendants, and this fact was not charged in the complaint. The Court granted the motion, and nonsuited the plaintiff.

C. S. Spencer for plaintiff; Orlando L. Stewart for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 24.

By Judge Clerke.

Skinner *vs.* Sackett et al.; judgment order signed. Treadwell et al. *vs.* Sackett et al.; Skinner *vs.* Sackett; Taylor *vs.* Sackett; and Smith *vs.* C. Bainbridge Smith; orders signed in each case and findings settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 24.

By Judge Leonard.

Elmira Devoe *vs.* John H. Devoe; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted with costs. Anna E. Wildey *vs.* Jerome W. Wildey; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted with costs. Mary Bourguignon *vs.* Wendell Bourguignon; report of referee confirmed and judgment ordered for the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 24.

By Judge Jones.

Eliza Bostwick *vs.* Henry P. Bostwick; referred to a referee to take proof, &c.; one day's notice of proceedings on the reference only required. Wm. W. Janeway *vs.* David R. Gaines, Executor, &c.; motion granted. Catherine N. Forrest *vs.* Edwin Forrest; motion directing the payment of alimony granted. Seth B. Hart et al. *vs.* S. J. Rothschild et al.; motion granted. John De Pol et al. *vs.* Augusta Sohlke et al.; adjourned to Dec. 26, 1867, the injunction in the meantime to be modified so as to allow the defendant, Sohlke, to dance to-night and to-morrow night. John Wallace *vs.* Morris Mayer; motion granted. John Sherwood et al. *vs.* Henry Volkenning; motion denied with $10 costs.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—DEC. 24.

THE MOREHOUSE CASE.

Before Judge Thompson, Aldermen Hathaway and O'Brien.

The People vs. *Jacobine Eckhart.*—The defendant was indicted on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree. The facts of this case have recently appeared in the TIMES. Some few weeks ago Mrs. Morehouse went, accompanied by Mrs. Knappler to the house of the prisoner, in New-York, and there had an operation performed upon her. Almost immediately after Mrs. Morehouse fell sick, and died in a few days. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 24, 1867.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅞	700 West. U. Tel	35⅞
10,000 do	112⅞	100 do s30	35⅞
6,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62	104⅛	200 do	36
40,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108⅛	100 Quicksilver	20⅜
4,000 do	108⅛	100 Atlantic Mail	119¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105⅛	100 Canton Co b10	50¼
		100 do b10	50¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	108	100 do	50
		200 do b30	50⅜
		200 do b30	50¼
		200 do 2d call b60	50⅜
500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d series	104⅝	200 Adams Ex. Co	79⅝
		200 do	80
6,000 do	104⅝	15 do 2d call	79¼
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new	62⅝	600 N. Y. Cen. R	117⅛
5,000 do	62⅞	100 do	117¼
10,000 do 2d call	62⅞	100 do b30	117⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	97⅝	200 do	117⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	66	250 Erie R	72⅝
3,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	95⅛	1300 do	72⅝
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	96	500 do	72⅝
1,000 Chic. & N.W. 1st	86⅛	200 do b60	73
2,000 Del., L. & W. 1st	96	87 N. Y. & N. H. R	130
3,000 Del., L. & W. 2d.	97	800 Reading R	96⅝
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	95⅛	1000 Mich. S. & N. I	85
4,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	82	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	87⅛
7 Wells Fargo Ex	43	200 Chic. & N. W. R	58
100 do	44	100 do 2d call	58⅛
150 do 2d call	44½	100 do b30	58⅜
100 do b30	45	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	70⅝
200 Mer. U. Ex	39⅛	600 do	70¼
70 do	39⅛	1100 do	70⅜
100 Pacific Mail	110⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol	98⅝
400 do	110⅝	200 do 2d call	99
200 do s30	110⅛	1200 Chic. & R. I. R	99
1010 do	110⅜	100 do b30	99⅛
600 do s60	110	100 do s60	98⅜
20 do	111	600 Mil. & St. P	47
100 do b60	111⅛	10 do	46
100 do	110⅜	100 M. & St. P. Pf	65
100 do	110⅛	100 Mil. & P. du C. 1st Pf	98
700 do s60	109	25 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pf	85
400 do s30	109⅛	300 P., F. W. & C	99⅛
200 do 2d call	111	200 O. & Miss. R	28⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Canton Co	50	300 N. Y. Cen	117⅛
200 do b30	50¼	100 do b10	117⅛
100 Adams Express	80¼	3000 Erie R	72⅝
100 Mer. U. Ex	39⅝	800 do c	72⅝
100 Quicksilver	20⅜	200 do b15	72⅝
400 Pac. Mail	110	800 M. So. & N. I. R	84⅞
500 do	110⅛	300 do b10	85
800 do s3	110	200 do c	84⅞
200 do	110⅜	1500 do	85
200 do s3	110⅛	200 do b4	85
200 Atlantic Mail	119¼	1600 Chi., R. I. & P. s30	99
100 West U. Tel	35⅝	1100 do	99⅛
100 do c	35⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf	70⅜
100 do b10	35⅞	1200 do	70⅜
100 Chi. & N. W. R	58⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. ex dv.	99

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Canton Co b10	50⅜	300 West. U. T	35⅞
300 do b10	50⅜	500 do s60	35⅝
200 do	50⅜	800 do c	35⅝
1200 do	51	300 do b10	35⅞
100 Wells & Fargo Ex	45	100 N. Y. Cent	117⅛
20 Am. Ex	79	600 Erie R	72⅝
125 Adams Ex. Co	80	400 Hud. Riv. R	132
260 Mer. U. Ex	39⅛	100 do	132⅛
100 do	39⅝	700 Reading R b10	96⅝
200 Quicksilver	20⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. R	47⅛
300 Mariposa Prf	13⅛	200 Ohio & M. R b30	27
406 Pacific Mail	112⅛	400 Mich. S. & N. I	85⅛
100 do b3	112⅛	500 do b3	85⅛
100 do	112⅝	1200 do	85⅛
100 do	112⅛	200 Ill. Cen	130
200 do	112	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	87⅛
1100 do	111⅝	200 do	87⅛
200 do	111⅛	100 do	87⅛
1200 Chic. & N. W. R	58⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol ex d.	95⅛
700 Chic. & N. W. Pr	70⅛	800 Chic., R. I. & P	99⅛

TUESDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were chiefly at at 133¼@133⅜@133¼ ℔ cent., showing rather more firmness than on Monday. The Export of every description by the *Russia*, sailing to-morrow, will be about $1,000,000, and by the German steamer of Thursday $600,000 or $800,000, as the various engagements for the two steamers now look. The Exchange market for to-morrow's mail closed at 110¼@110⅜ for sixty days, and 110⅞@110⅞ for short sight. The business was over early in the Afternoon, owing to the close approach of the Christmas Holiday. The Stock Exchange also closed early, the regular Board at noon and the Open Board at 1 o'clock P. M., from the same cause. The subsequent dealings in the Long Room were adjourned earlier than customary. In the Money market there was a free offering to and a moderate inquiry from the Brokers at 6 per cent.

The broken day on the Stock Exchange caused the Public Funds and the Railways to open dull and there was not a large movement in either Department, though the Railway prices were partially better than last night and well supported at the Boards. The Miscellaneous list was again active on Pacific Mail, and the turn in this rather remarkable speculation was 2@3 ℔ cent. upward, but not without a strong resisting force in the continued and confident sales made on the figures of the Annual Report, and the prospective, as well as immediate effect of the Opposition Line of Mr. WEBB. The Stock, however, has had such a long and eventful career in Wall-street—dating back twelve or fourteen years—and its fluctuations both ways have always been so decidedly marked and extreme, that putting on or running off or buying off Opposition lines, is not half so important with a great many people, outside the Street as well as on the Street, who have money or margins to to risk, as the fact that it has been and is likely to continue *a good gambling Stock, or a good Stock to gamble in*, if you prefer the expression. And it is a mistake to suppose that this consideration is confined to Stock Brokers or regular Stock Jobbers. The Express Stocks were steady; Canton Company higher and Western Telegraph firm.

The following quotations were made after the Stock and Gold Boards adjourned.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅝	101⅝	Missouris	97⅝	97⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅜	Northwest	58¼	58⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108¼	108⅜	N. West Pref	70½	70¼
N. Y. Central	117⅞	117¼	Rock Island	99¼	99⅝
Erie	72⅝	72⅝	Fort Wayne	99¼	99½
Hudson	131½	132	W. U. Telegraph	35⅝	35¾
Reading	96⅜	96½	St. Paul Pref	64⅝	65
Mich. Southern	85¼	85	Pacific Mail	109½	110⅝
Pittsburgh	87¼	87⅛	American Gold	133¼	133⅞
Tenn 6s, new	63	62¾	Bills on London	110½	110¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. 1867	130	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	108
6 ℔ cent., coup., 1868	134¾	5-20 reg., 1867	103¾
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	108	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	121
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	112¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	10-40 reg. 1874	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	103⅞	7 3-10 3d series	104⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¼
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104½	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107¾	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	99⅛	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	99⅜	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Mich. 6 ℔ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	65½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Tennessee new bds	62¾
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878	99	Virginia 6s, ex coup	45
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	97	Virginia 6s, n. b.	42
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	99	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	50
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	97½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	88
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is.	97½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137½	Mechanics B'k Ass.	110
Merchants'	117	Ocean	102
Manhattan	135	Mercantile	110
Mechanics'	120½	American Exchange	113
City	200	Bank of the Repub.	110
Phenix	104	Metropolitan	131
Fulton	156	Corn Exchange	125
National	108	Commonwealth	105
State of New-York	105½	Central National	100
Commerce	117½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s., Sub'n.	89	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	117	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	117	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	97	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90¾	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	95½
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., 1869-'72	107	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	95	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	78
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	82	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	86	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96½
Lack. & West'n. bds	96		

The following January half-yearly dividends have been declared by the City Banks:

Banks.	Rate.	Banks.	Rate.
Central National	5	Bull's Head	*4
Marine National	6	Bank of America	5
Tradesman's National	6	People's	5
Eight National	5	Atlantic National	5
Fifth National	5	Market National	5
New-York National	5	Hanover National	5
Irving National	4	Mer. Exchange National	5
Ninth National	5	Chatham National	6
East River National	5	Metropolitan National	6
N. America National	4	Importers' National	5
Butchers' National	5	Park National	7
Mechanics' National	5	North River	5
Citizens' National	5	Fourth National	5

*Quarterly.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,006,542 27; total payments, $1,505,044 37; total balance, $103,565,840 70; the receipts include for Customs, $176,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $346,000.

The Williamsburg Savings Bank have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of six per cent. per annum; also an extra dividend of two per cent., payable Jan. 20, 1868.

The produce and merchandise exports from port for the week ending to-day, have been out to the currency value of $2,607,233.

As so much interest is felt and expressed among our Stock Exchange and other financial people in regard to the Pacific Mail, and the enormous speculations now going on in its Stock, we give place to their Report in full without present comment:

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

To the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your resolution of Nov. 18, I have the honor to report that our receipts, from all sources, for the year ending 31st of October, 1867, have been as follows:

From passengers	$3,085,407 59
From freights	2,738,468 89
From United States mails	262,252 45
From interest, and premiums on gold	833,994 50
From dividends on investments	538,818 00
From various credits to profit and loss	180,766 56
Total	$7,639,707 99

And our disbursements, during the same period, have been:

For running expenses of steamers, for voyages of the *Great Republic* and *China* from New-York to San Francisco, those of the *Costa Rica* and *New-York* from New-York to Hong Kong, and that of the *Hermann* from San Francisco to Yokohama	$4,078,719 00
Repairs of steamers, including the double planking of the *Costa Rica*, *New-York*, *Colorado*, *Sacramento* and *Constitution*	426,472 70
Office and agency expenses in New-York, including salaries and rent	105,003 10
All other agency expenses, including wharf rents and salaries	364 376 84
Benicia Depot	21,622 26
Dividends: one of 5 per cent. on $15,000,000 and three of 3 per cent. on $20,000,000	2,550,000 00
Total	$7,546,193 90
Leaving excess of receipts over disbursements	93,514 09
Total	$7,639,707 99

During the year, we have maintained three monthly lines between New-York and San Francisco, making thirty-six through voyages each way, without serious accident or detention of any kind, carrying the following number of passengers and amounts of merchandise and treasure freight:

Passengers.

Trough from New-York to San Francisco		18,477
Through from San Francisco to New-York		8,383
Total number of through passengers		26,860
Way, outward	1,729	
Way, homeward	2,517	
		4,246
Total number of passengers		31,106

Merchandise Freight.

From New-York to San Francisco, tons		29,716
From San Francisco to New-York, tons		16,712
Total through Merchandise Freight, tons		46,428
Way, Outward, tons	8,719	
Way, Homeward, tons	5,445	
		14,164
Total Merchandise Freight, tons		60,592

Treasure Freight.

From San Francisco to New-York, value	$30,371,604
From San Francisco to Foreign Ports, value	11,920,315
Total value of Treasure	$42,291,919

From the 3d of July until the 1st of October our steamers arriving from Aspinwall were detained at quarantine, and required to land their passengers, baggage and mails from the quarantine tug at the Battery; and to discharge cargo in the stream off the Company's wharf, whereby our current expenses were increased many thousands of dollars, and our home freights and travel reduced.

The China Line was inaugurated by the *Colorado*, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867. She made three voyages to Yokohama and Hong Kong, and is now in the Panama line, having been relieved in the China service by the *Great Republic* and *China*, which will continue to make six-weekly trips to Yokohama, connecting at that port with the *New-York* and *Costa Rica* for Hong Kong and Shanghae respectively, until the *Japan* takes her place in the line, say about July next; after which monthly trips will be made, in accordance with the terms of our contract with the Post-office Department. The fourth ship, to complete the China line, is now building, and is expected to be ready for service during the Spring of 1869. I prefer leaving to the President, on his return in February, to report in detail on the organization of our China Line, and the cost of coal depots, wharves and offices at San Francisco, Yokohama and Hong Kong; premising that, to this date, we have expended upward of $4,000,000 in steamers and depots for this line; that the receipts from passengers, freight and mails are in excess of the current expenses; and that about one and a half millions of dollars more will be required to complete the *Japan*, the fourth large steamer, not yet named, and the depots at San Francisco, Yokohama and Hong Kong.

The Company's assets on the 1st of November, as per ledger balances, verified by the Auditing Committee, were as follows:

Cash, United States Bonds, New-York State and San Francisco City Bonds, 4,063 shares Panama Railroad Stock and £1,000 Atlantic Telegraph Stock, costing	$3,778,124 20
Loans on collateral, including $500,000 to Novelty Iron Works, secured by bond and mortgage covering all the real estate and other property of that Company, and guaranteed by James Brown, due Dec. 31, 1868	1,230,790 20
Bills receivable	302,556 84
Amounting to and good for the aggregate	$5,311,471 24
116,529 tons of coal in depots and in transit, on which has been paid	1,457,542 91
Outfits and supplies in store at agencies and in transit	394,435 94
26,653 shares of the Company's stock at cost	3,993,035 50
Real estate, wharves, warehouses and offices at New-York, San Francisco, Benicia, Oregon, San Diego, Acapulco, Panama, Aspinwall, Yokohama and Hong Kong	1,044,266 47
Twenty steamers and two tugs	8,978,962 67
Four unfinished steamers, on which has been paid	1,292,969 99
Total	$22,472,684 72

Our liabilities are to BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., for sterling credits used in purchases of coals and supplies, $437,708 18; and for freights on coal in transit, and to complete unfinished steamers for the China and Aspinwall lines.

The steamers stand on the books at much less than their real value, in consequence of reducing their cost price each quarter in lieu of insuring, the Company preferring to be its own insurer, as the safest, most economical, and most profitable policy to the shareholders. Our steamers rate A 1; those on the Panama route have an average capacity of 1,000 tons of through freight and 1,000 passengers, while those of the China line have capacity for 1,500 passengers and 2,000 tons of freight, and all are fitted with independent donkey engine, boilers and fire apparatus, and in every particular adapted to the trade in which they are employed.

Within the past month the North American Steamship Company, better known as WEBB's Nicaragua line, started a line to San Francisco, *via* Panama, styled, in their handbills and advertisements, "Opposition to Monopoly," with rates under those charged by this Company. One of these circulars reached me on the same day that I received a communication addressed to this Board by Mr. WEBB and his co-directors in the North American Steamship Company, of which letter the following is a copy:

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

To the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Entertaining for you, personally, only feelings of high regard, we deem it but courteous, in establishing a line of steamships for California, *via* Aspinwall, to inform you that we have engaged in this enterprise, intending to conduct the business of this company (upon the same principles that actuate us in our private affairs) at rates that will pay us a fair and reasonable profit upon the large amount of capital invested.

Wishing at all times to preserve amicable relations with our neighbors, we hope you may be pleased to adopt the same policy we have decided upon, believing it will result to our mutual advantage.

We have the pleasure to be
Very respectfully yours,
Directors, W. H. WEBB, DAVID DOWS, WM. H. GUION, CHARLES DANA, PICKERING CLARK.

This letter, after a very full discussion of the best interests, trade and policy of this company, was referred to the undersigned, with power. Our freight and passenger statistics satisfy me that more than three monthly lines of steamers, of the capacity of those run by this company, cannot be employed in the so-called Panama route, with profit to the shareholders; and, if it were otherwise, we have been ready, at a day's notice, whenever the trade required it, to put on a fourth line. When a company enjoys as profitable a trade as that in which this Company is engaged, and has expended many years and millions of dollars in organizing and equipping for its conduct, I deem it best to protect it against speculative competition by reducing our rates to a point which will render it impossible for such an opposition to secure a profit, even though such a policy may oblige us to pass dividends. With our thorough organization and equipment, I am satisfied we can maintain this policy without impairing our capital or reserve fund, and have, therefore, reduced our rates for passengers and freight to a standard in accordance with the above views.

Since the above statement was written, I have received from our New York Agent, Capt. F. R. BABY, a letter addressed to him by D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent of the North American Steamship Company, and his reply thereto. Mr. CARRINGTON's communication is only of interest as going to show the persistent and unreasonable demand of these gentlemen that this Company should share its profitable trade with them; which, if we were weak enough to yield, would incite the owners of the unemployed or unprofitable Steamship lines to demand in their turn, a share of the trade or of our reserve fund: the division of the latter being, in all probability, the moving cause of the present action of the North American Steamship Company. All of which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS McLANE, President *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, Dec. 6, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Company's office, this day.

On motion, the report of the President *pro tem.* was ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to each stockholder.

DEC. 23, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, elected Dec. 16, 1867, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing Report, prepared by the President, *pro tempore*, before the recent election of Directors, be issued, with the understanding that a more complete Report will be prepared and sent to the Stockholders on the return of Mr. ALLAN McLANE, President.

Attest, THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CARD.

The public are informed that an agreement has been arrived at between the Adams, the American, the United States and the Merchants' Union Express Companies, by which the opposition, as carried on for the past year, will cease.

No consolidation has been made, but an arrangement has been entered into for territory by which duplicate lines will be avoided (except in cases where the occupancy of a trunk line may be necessary to be used by two Companies for the purpose of reaching the territory used exclusively by each,) and also for a general reduction of expenses, an uniform tariff of rates and mutual exchange of business.

This, together with the appointment of a joint Committee to supervise the expenditures so as to bring about the greatest economy and efficiency, are among the principal features of the agreement, by which it is believed the public will be benefited, and the Express Companies again enabled to do business at a profit.

The agreement was signed on the 21st instant, and will go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1868.

WILLIAM B. DINSMORE,
President of Adams Express Company.
HENRY WELLS,
President of the American Express Company.
DANFORD N. BARNEY,
President of the United States Express Co.
ELMORE P. ROSS,
President of the Merchants' Union Express Co.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 24.

10th-st., s. s., 295 e. 5th-av., 30x100.5	$10,000
12th-st., n. s., 324 e. Avenue A. 47x103.3	11,500
2d-av., w. s., 104 n. 36th-st., 18.6x105	8,500
135th-st., s. s., 200 e. 8th-av. two lots, 50x99.11	2,800
S. e. cor. 1st-av. and 26th-st., two lots, 49.5x100	15,500
2d-av., e. s., 23 s. 35th-st., 18.11x72	nominal
118th-st., n. s., 190 e. 4th-av., two lots. 50x100.10	2,800
78th-st., s. s. 450 w. 3d-av., two lots, 50x102.2	6,500
75th-st., n. s., 425 n. 3d-av., three lots, 75x102.2	6.750
6th-av., w. s., 25 s. 53d-st., 25x100	9,500
S. w. corner 53d-st. and 6th-av., 25x100	10.500
56th-st., n. s., 275 w. 5th-av., 25x100.5	8,000
Grand-st., n. e. s., between Forsyth and Eldridge-st., 25x87.6	17,000
100th-st., n. s., 350 w. 8th-av., 20x201.10	3.500
36th-st., n. s., 83 e. 2d-av., (quit-claim,)	nominal.
62d-st., n. s., 86 e. 2d-av., 32x100.5	16,000
129th-st., n. s., 200 e. 7th-av., 25x100	3,000
N. w. corner Greenwich and Reade sts., 16.6x66	20,500
N. w. corner 39th-st. and 10th-av., 8 lots, 100x197.6, (quit-claim,)	nominal.
43d-st., n. e. s., 200 w. 8th-av., 50x100.4 (q. c.)	10
7th-av., w. s., 130 n. 24th-st., (2 lots,) 42.10x78.2	26.750
Wooster-st., w. s., 97 s. Amity-st., (3 lots,) 66x71.3.	36,000
No. 636 2d-av., 18.11x72	nom.
43d-st., n. s., 200 n. w. 8th-av., 50x100.4	11,300

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 21 Chrystie-st., 3 years	$1,800
No. 595 3d-av., (house and store,) 3 years	1,300
48th-st., n. s., 583 w. 5th-av., 21.6x100.5. 21 years	387
51st-st., s. s., 316 w. 5th-av., 22x100.5, 21 years	200

BROOKLYN—DEC. 24.

Baltic-st., n. s., 327 e. Clinton-st., 21x100	$10,500
Livingston-st., s. s., 950 e. Smith-st., 20x100	2,500
Dupont-st., s. s, 438 w. Union-av., 22x100	840
Madison-st., n. s., 366 e. Bedford-av., 132 front	4,500
Rose-st., s. s., 125 w. Marcy-av., 44x100	2,400
Putnam-av., s. w. c. Ormond-st., 57x80	3,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 150 s. Clark-st., 24x102	12,000
Corner Canton-place and Poplar-st., 75x100	1,130
Columbia-st., w. s., 59 n. Woodhull-st., 20x59	8,600
Herkimer-st., s. s., 269 e. Troy-av., 18.9x185	6,500
11th-st, s. w. s., 170 s. e. 3d-av., 75x100	1,600
Baltic-st., n. s., 387 e. Albany-av., 50x100	1,000
Utica-av., w. s., 52 s. Baltic-st., 52x274	1,200
Jackson-st., s. s., 120 w. Lorimer-st., 22x100	400
Fulton-av., n. s., 179 e. Reed-av., 25x87	5,000
Greene-st., n. w. s., 700 s. w. Central-av., 115x100	3,000

LEASES.

N. e. cor. Bedford and Flushing-avs., 5 yrs., coal-yard	800

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	8,139	Malt, bushels	2,850
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	250	Pork, bbls	806
Cornmeal, bags	3,615	Cut Meats, pkgs	908
Wheat, bushels	750	Lard, pkgs	2,494
Corn, bushels	24,301	Beef, tcs. and bbls	800
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	644
Oats, bushels	2,430	Petroleum, bbls	715

ASHES—Have been dull to-day, at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 11½c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 25,096 bags; sales of do. 3,804 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 144,710 bags, including of Rio and Santos 129,333 bags; of Ceylon, 3,700 bags; of Maracaibo, 6,730 bags; of Laguayra, 647 bags; and of other descriptions, 4,330 bags.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

	Bags.
New-Orleans	36,000
Galveston	1,000
Mobile	1,000
Baltimore	36,000
Philadelphia	10,000
New-York	129,333
Grand total	213,333

COTTON—The market has been quiet and heavy all day, and prices have been irregular. There has been very little call for other than Middling grades, which have been purchased moderately by shippers. The aggregate sales of the day have been 2,114 bales, including 1,617 bales to shippers 378 bales to spinners, and 119 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	13⅝	13½	14 @14¼
Good Ordinary	14	14¼	14½@14¾
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	15 @15¼
Middling	15¼	15¾	16 @16¼
Good Middling	17	17¼	17½@18

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,869
Receipts last week	16,720
Receipts preceding week	21,248
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	206,302
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	662,275
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	12,634
Exports since Sept. 1	120,249
Exports since Jan. 1	432,006
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	672,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	321,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	285,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand at essentially unchanged prices for desirable lots, in the regular way. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 20; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50@$10 10; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 15@$10 75; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 65@$10 65 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine state and Western	$8 30@$9 20
Extra State	9 50@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 65@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 30@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Some sales, "check to-day," were reported at a shade off our quotations, but they were exceptional. Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $9 85@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal continues in demand at $6 10 for City. $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 75@$6 for Western, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 300 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate request at $4 75@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been entirely nominal in price, to-day. No sales transpired; and nobody seemed disposed to do anything. Corn declined 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, and closed heavily, with sales of 35,000 bushels at $1 37@$1 39 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 37@$1 39 for Common to Choice New Co.; $1 35@$1 37½ for New Yellow Jersey, and $1 40 for Old White, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive; small lots of State and Western sold at from $1 65 for very inferior to $1 78 for good, ℔ bushel. Barley was firmly held, on a moderate trade; sales 16,000 bushels at $1 85 for Western: $1 85@$1 87½ for State, and $1 95 for Mixed Canada, ℔ bushel. A small lot of Barley Malt sold at $1 75 ℔ bushel. Oats have been quoted firmer afloat and steady in store, on a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 Western, (chiefly in store,) at 84c.@84½c., and 86½c.@87c., afloat, ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight therefore, EDWARD BILL & Co. notice thus: "The fortnight past has been distinguished by great dullness and inactivity in the market for Breadstuffs. In Flour the trade has been greatly restricted by the almost impracticable state of our streets. The principal heaviness has been in the medium and ordinary grades—the better and choice brands are not plenty, and are held with great firmness, as the trade are well aware, that the stock cannot be much increased from the West before another harvest, and a general belief in advancing rates. California brands are in fair demand at our quotations. Southern kinds are firmer. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are in request. The decline in gold and advanced prices asked for Wheat has caused a falling off in the shipping demand. The stringency in money matters has the effect to make holders more ready sellers than would, otherwise be the case with so light a stock as we now have. Of Winter Amber and White there is but little left, and dealers are firm in the knowledge that it will all be wanted before Spring. The supplies on the way from California will serve to prevent excessive rates. Rye is held above the views of buyers. Oats are in good demand and improving. Barley has advanced largely under the influence of a short supply. Indian Corn is in request at variable prices. The export demand has increased, stimulated by lower freights and a constantly reducing stock of old. Of new the supply will soon be sufficient for the wants of the home trade. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight past consist of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 7,739 bbls. Flour, 104,097 bushels Wheat, 378,430 bushels Corn, 54,694 bushels Peas; to the Continent, 5,096 bbls. Flour, 18,464 bushels Wheat, 37,038 bushels Rye. To all other ports, 15,662 bbls. Flour, 1,969 bushels Wheat, 19,518 bushels Corn, 5,554 bbls. Corn Meal, 742 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 28,496 bbls. Flour, 5,564 bbls. Corn Meal, 367 bbls. Rye Flour, 124,530 bushels Wheat, 397,948 bushels Corn, 37,038 bushels Rye, 55,436 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1867	248,347	4,080,131	1,640,739
New-Orleans, Dec. 13, 1867	253	....	....
Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1867	10,968	33,889	128,640
Baltimore, Dec. 13, 1867	1,591	....	46,335
Boston, Dec. 13, 1867	15,240	....	2,750
California, Nov. 18, 1867	4,000	2,987,159	....
Other Ports, Dec. 13, 1867	2,200	9,302	8,701
Total	282,599	7,110,481	1,727,165
To about same period, 1866	61,423	1,342,212	2,625,255
To about same period, 1865	72,219	1,026,904	3,152,982
To about same period, 1864	51,061	1,280,953	73,359

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Dec. 20, 1867	24,484	341,116	192,914	7,000
Other Ports, to latest dates	6,716	....	26,188	....
Total	31,200	335,834	224,429	7,000
To about same period, 1866	1,735	29,872	41,436	4,208
To about same period, 1865	2,423	76,813	50,333	14,349
To about same period, 1864	9,018	....	68,012	....

Of the movements in Barley the Albany *Argus* says: "The principal feature of the market during the week has been the active movement in Barley. This movement has not been confined to lots in this city, but has extended to cargoes on the canal. Within a few days a statement has appeared in the papers giving the amount of grain on the Erie Canal. This statement was condensed from the reports made by the inland underwriters from personal visitation to each boat on the canal. The quantity of Barley then afloat, ice-bound, was stated at 452,815 bushels, but a slight variation from our estimate published on the 7th inst., wherein we placed the quantity at 450,000 bushels. Of this 452,815 bushels at least one-half is estimated to be the property of brewers and malsters, and will not be placed in market; of the balance, 226,000 bushels, at least 75,000 bushels have been sold to parties in this city, part on speculation, and about 25,000 bushels are reported as having been sold by owners in Buffalo to malsters and brewers along the line of the canal. If these estimates be correct, it would leave 126,000 bushels only to be disposed of. If, however, as has been intimated, cargoes have been removed from the canal and sent direct to New-York, these 126,000 bushels have been further depleted. The appearance on 'Change this morning of a representative of one of the largest brewers in New-Jersey, and his purchase of about 40,000 bushels in the course of the morning, gave rise to the suspicion that if he was "short," others in the trade were in a similar position, and as a consequence, the highest prices of Barley this season had not been reached. The sales here this week have been large, and cover 9,500 bushels State two-rowed, and 9,600 do. do., both lots delivered on the canal at Visscher's Ferry, (between West Troy and Schenectady,) at $1 50; 5,000 do. do., in lots, in the city, at $1 56@$1 65; 27,000 do. do., taken in the Central Elevator, in one lot, on private terms; 5,000 do. do., taken on the canal at Cohoes, at $1 55; 5,000 do. do., also taken on the canal at Cohoes, at $1 60; 5,000 do. do., taken on the canal at Schenectady, at $1 60; and 10,000 do. do. sold from the elevator, and 9,500 do. do. taken on the canal at Visscher's Ferry, both lots taken this A. M. on private terms; 8,500 bushels State four-rowed, delivered here from the canal on private terms, and 500 bushels do., in bags, at $1 75.; 7,500 bushels Canada West, in store in this city, at $1 85; 9,600 do. do. on the canal, near West Troy at 180c.; 9,000 do. do., taken on the Canal at Visscher's Ferry, at $1 80, and 8 400 do., four-rowed, delivered from the Long Levy by railroad, on private terms; 9,500 bushels State, two and four-rowed, taken on the canal, near Cohoes, on private terms, and 19,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, afloat on a barge in the basin, taken to-day, on private terms—making in all 154,600 bushels. In Malt no sale were reported; prices are nominally $1 75@1 80 for State two-rowed: $1 80@$1 90 for do. four-rowed; $1 90@$1 95 for Canada East, and $2@$2 20 for Canada West. No two sellers, it is probable, agree upon figures. Neither sellers nor buyers are willing to make contracts in the present condition of the market."

HAY—North River has been in good request at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 70c.@87½c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive and heavy, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growth, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail, thus: New-York State—Common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@55.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern—Common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins—Choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans—Common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice. 40c.@50c. Yearlings, of all grades, 20c.@50c. Old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 55c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been very dull and unchanged in price.

LEATHER—Sole has has been lightly dealt in within our range: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 22½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 90; Resin at $2 50@$6 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull but steady to-day, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@1 05 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, week ending Dec. 23.—The market continues quiet, the only transaction being the sale of 600 bbls. Northern Whale, for manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 23, 1867	41,103	88,[illegible]57	851,[illegible]44
Same time last year	36,113	73,103	841,200
Exports for the week ending Dec. 23, 1867	1,030	....	15,600
Previously	24,244	17,717	622,362
From Jan. 1 to date	25,274	17,717	637,962
Same time last year	9,205	496	525,950

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand to-day, at 10c.@10½c. for Crude; bulk, 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 44½c.@45½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull again to-day, but held with more firmness. Sales have been reported of only 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $20 90@$21, closing at $20 95, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; $17 80@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $21 50 for thin Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. for forward delivery, including Old Mess, January, seller's option, at $21; New Mess, same terms, at $22 50; New Mess, February, seller, on private terms, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited request at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 90 pkgs. Bacon has been in slack demand, yet firm. Lard continues dull at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13c., and small lots of very choice at 13½c.@13¾c. Dressed Hogs are in rather more demand at 8¾c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8¾c., for City, and 8c.@8½c., chiefly at 8½c., for country, ℔ lb. Beef continues in request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 160 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more demand, including Prime Mess at $29@$34, and India Mess at $34@$38 50, ℔ tce.; sales 280 tcs. Beef Hams rule quiet at from $30@$32 for poor to choice, sales 145 bbls. Butter is in moderate request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet at about former rates. Sales since our last 161 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 1,300 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 43,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½@11c.; 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 22,000 lbs. Grease at 7¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and entirely nominal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 550 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by sail, and ½d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 60 bales Hemp, by sail, at ½d. ℔ lb.; 250 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. by sail, and 35s. by steamer, ℔ ton. For London, 50 tons Oil Cake at 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 22,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5½d. ℔ bushel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMIZING woman, a situation as general housework in a gentleman's family in City or country; she is an excellent baker, also good laundress; good character as to honesty and capability; wages moderate. Call at No. 514 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork. Call at No. 226 West 32d-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to take care of children; no objection to housework; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SEWING by the day or week; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 70 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress; would go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 124 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness by an American lady of experience; best references given. Address Box No. 6,775 Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly qualified mechanic, as fire gilder and electro-gold and silver plater, cutter and tool maker; is well posted in the manufacture of fancy articles, and able to take charge as foreman of such establishments; references can be given. Address H. F. KRAFT, No. 28 Springfield-av., Newark, New-Jersey.

A MACHINIST WANTS A SITUATION as foreman, or to take charge of machines and keep them in order; will furnish tools. Address W. S. ROWLAND, No. 64 Broome-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT IS offered to book-keepers and cashiers of manufacturing and other establishments employing a number of men, to increase their incomes without interfering with their regular duties. Address, with references, stating real name and where employed, M. P., Box No. 98 Post-office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH, WELSH or German to do plain cooking: one who is neat, cleanly and honest can find a good home and kind treatment with liberal wages. Address S. M., Box No. 122 Times Office, stating where they can be seen.

CREDITS.—WANTED, BY A LEADING DRY goods jobbing house, a competent man to take charge of this branch of their business; a person of mature judgment and general mercantile experience required. Address Box No. 2,514 New-York Post-office.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circular will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of FURNITURE cheaper than any other house. Also, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, BEDSTEADS, ROCKING and CRADLES of all kinds, and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS. Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts., Second furniture store from either corner.
Note the number.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY, with at least $3,000, to take the business management of a new illustrated weekly publication, of a first-class character. Address or apply to JOHN RICHARDSON, No. 5 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD WATER power and machinery, several buildings and a few acres of land. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MARIE ANNE and COME HERE. Principal character by Miss Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE DOUBLE GALLANT. Characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lungard, Miss Celia Logan. Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Curiosities from all parts of the world.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, and LITTLE DEWDROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THE MESSIAH. Theo. Thomas' full orchestra.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Fenians are still active, and recently an attempt was made to destroy the gas works at Warrington, near Liverpool. Everything was quiet yesterday.

At a banquet given at the Royal Polytechnic in London, Saturday night, the Duke of Wellington transmitted a felicitatory message to President JOHNSON, which was replied to at once. The message of the Duke of Wellington was nine minutes and thirty seconds in transit to Washington. The reply occupied twenty-nine minutes in actual transmission.

To-day and to-morrow will be observed as a holiday in England, on both days, and business will be entirely suspended.

The debate on the bill for the reorganization of the army was continued in the Corps Legislatif, Monday. Marshal NIEL and MM. FAVRE and OLLIVIER spoke on the question.

The unsettled condition of affairs in Italy, and the changes impending in the Italian Government, which it is feared will place Italy in a menacing attitude toward France, cause much uneasiness in Paris.

The Italian Cabinet will not be dissolved, but some changes in its composition will be made. Gen. MENABREA will retain the Premiership.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is continually increasing in power and splendor, and many people dwelling in the vicinity of the volcano have left their homes in dread of an earthquake or of some other calamity.

The bill for the emancipation of the Jews has passed the Reichsrath.

News from the British troops in Abyssinia sets forth that the army was steadily advancing into the interior. Up to the latest dispatches they had met with no opposition.

The steamship *Cimbria*, from Southampton Dec. 12, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

The inside dome over the Representatives' Hall in the State House, Indianapolis, fell on Monday morning with a loud noise, making a general wreck of the desks and furniture in the hall. Fortunately, it did not break through the second floor, but the damage is extensive, and it will probably cost several thousand dollars to repair it.

Dispatches from China state that owing to the urgent remonstrances and formidable demonstrations made by the foreign powers, the Formosans have promised to treat shipwrecked sailors with humanity hereafter. The Chinese Government has guaranteed that the promise shall be kept.

It is feared that A. L. VAN BUREN, President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Albany, was one of the victims of the recent accident on the Lake Shore Railroad. Mr. VAN BUREN was on the train, and has not since been heard from. For years he had been an earnest, faithful worker in the cause of Christianity.

The citizens of Sumner County, Tennessee, have organized vigilance committees at a number of places, for the purpose of putting an end to horse-thieving depredations in that county.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, Judge LEONARD presiding, in the actions entitled ELMIRA DEVOE vs. JOHN H. DEVOE, and ANNA E. WILDEY vs. JEROME W. WILDEY. In the case of MARY BOURGUIGNON vs. WENDELL BOURGUIGNON, the report of the referee is confirmed, and judgment is ordered for the defendant.

The Mayor has addressed a letter to the Commissioners for repaving Broadway, inquiring why the work on the pavement has been suspended, when it may be expected to be completed, and whether some of the expenses may not be dispensed with during the suspension of the work.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution calling on the Mayor to enforce the street-cleaning contract, and to compel the contractor to clean the cross-walks. A resolution to pay the President of the Board of Aldermen $1,000 for services to committees was laid over.

The inquest on Mrs. FALL and daughter, found poisoned at their residence in Brooklyn, was concluded yesterday morning at 2 A. M. The jury found that both were poisoned by some person or persons unknown.

At the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, Mrs. ECKHART, one of the chief actors in the recent Morehouse abortion case, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The sentence was deferred.

Produce and merchandise were quite dull on Tuesday at unchanged prices, in most instances, though Corn and Cotton closed lower. Light freight engagements were reported.

Christmas Day—The Universal Peace.

Nearly the entire world, and all the nations of the earth, are at peace the present Christmas. There is a comparatively small war going on between Brazil and Paraguay, and another between the English and the Abyssynians, and there is also a rebellious horde marching through China; but all the important Powers and peoples of the globe are in relations of peace with each other. In this war-worn, war-weary world of ours, it is cause for rejoicing to be able to say this.

And yet, even on Christmas Day, it may be worth while remarking the striking circumstance, that the one question which at this moment threatens the peace of the world, or at least the peace of the Great Powers of Europe, relates to the capital of Christendom and the Head of the most important branch of the Christian Church. Rome is the point regarding which violent words are now passing between France and Italy, and the Catholic Pontiff is the personage who threatens to embroil millions of his adherents in a deadly struggle. The menaces which have lately passed between Italy and France cannot possibly be continued for any length of time without bringing these Catholic nations into collision; and there is every reason to fear that as soon as the war is opened, other Powers will plunge in, until perhaps the greater part of Europe is engaged. The news we have received during the last few days from the capitals of the two Governments, certainly has a most ominous aspect. Italy is as determined in proclaiming her purpose to obtain Rome as France is determined in proclaiming that Italy shall not be permitted to obtain it; and with Italian troops on the Roman frontier and French troops on Roman soil—with the Corps Legislatif of one country in heated antagonism to the Chambers of the other—it is easy to see how a war may at any moment be precipitated, though it is not so easy to see its range or results. It is melancholy to contemplate such a war among Christian nations, waged for such a cause. Let all good Christians pray to-day that it be averted without Freedom suffering.

Christmas at the South.

The contrast between the Christmas of to-day and the Christmas which was known before the war will illustrate the unhappy change which has taken place in the fortunes of the South. It used to be, literally, a season of peace and good-will. Slavery then put on its holiday garb. There was feasting and merry-making everywhere. The hospitality of the mansion was then more bounteous than ever. The bondsmen for the time forgot their bondage, and for a week gave themselves up to the rollicking enjoyment in which Sambo distances all competitors. It was a week of festivity and fun, of visiting and receiving visits, of absence from the care and toil which composed the sum of fifty-one parts of every year.

To-day the sombre reality of the revolution which has been effected, will be felt in every portion of the South. A merry Christmas will not be known anywhere. There can be no exchange of "the compliments of the season" which will not sound like bitter mockery. Despair, or something like it, reigns in the mansions, and destitution is supreme in the hovels. Grim poverty makes its presence felt everywhere. Those who were once rich find themselves menaced with want, and those who, though always poor, were always provided for, now find themselves hungry and helpless. The bond of sympathy that formerly held these classes together may not be absolutely destroyed, but an ever-present strain threatens its destruction, and meanwhile the redeeming fruits of the old relationship are seen no more. Vague apprehension is on one side—demands that yield not to reason are appearing on the other. Neither side knows what is coming. The blacks will not accept freedom as a substitute for food, and the whites are fearful of the excesses to which famine-stricken ignorance not seldom tends.

Altogether, then, the Christmas Day of 1867 will be a black day throughout the Southern States. Memories of the past will rise to make it miserable; the gloom of the present and the darkness of the future will swell the volume of suffering and divest the season of both holiness and peace. For the freedmen in many districts the only dependence is on the Bureau—the only chance of living honestly is in the line which leads to pauperism. For the great body of the whites, especially in the cotton districts, there is no hope except in a magnanimity yet undeveloped—no road to deliverance but that which leads through the dark valley of degradation and doubt.

Shall not the Christian heart of the North to-day heed the silent appeal of the South, and in the effort to mitigate misfortune take some cognizance of Southern misery? We shall have more than enough of professional piety and ostentatious benevolence in cities which, despite depression, are yet wealthy and happy. And if we would not be as the Levites and Pharisees, we shall not wholly suppress the emotions which the present condition of the South must excite in every humane mind. We may not boast of national mercy, nor exult unconditionally in the happiness of the Christmas festival, while a deep gulf separates North and South, and the plenty of the one only adds poignancy to the poverty which afflicts the other.

The Devil in New-York.

"Who owns the City of New-York to-day?" asked Mr. BEECHER, in his sermon of last Sunday night, and his prompt reply to his own query was, "The Devil."

Though Mr. BEECHER often talks in this way, we don't suppose he would argue that the devil owns New-York any more than he does Boston, or any less than he does Philadelphia, or in any other sense than he does Brooklyn, or any firmer than he does Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Hoboken, Plymouth Rock and Cape Cod,—or that he owns it under any other title than he owns all the kingdoms of this world and the glories thereof! Assuredly, in all the places named, there are evidences of the devil's ownership precisely similar to those which exist here. There are certain signs that devil-worship and devil-service have a foothold among us, as they have wherever man has a foothold; and our observation of the world at large—its great cities, little towns and isolated habitations—goes to show that this devilism is no more violent here than elsewhere—that, in fact, it is pretty evenly distributed, according to population, from the Equator to the Pole—from the regions of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's explorations to the spot where Sir JOHN FRANKLIN lies buried.

If we find a greater appearance of devilism in some parts than in others, it is mainly because we can count more ayes and noes; and if we see less deviltry in one place than another, it is chiefly for reasons pertaining to the population—not to their nature but their numbers. When in Paris, we have been inclined, on first thought, to fancy that there the devil was peculiarly self-asserting, and that his claims to ownership were almost undisputed; but when we afterward observed that the symbols of his service were to be found under the homespun of the rustics in the provinces quite as frequently as under the broadcloth of the promenaders on the boulevards; and when, moreover, we discovered that full as large a ratio in one place as the other bore the marks of a different worship, we were forced to the conclusion that the extent of his power and its limitations were regulated otherwise than by atmospheric conditions or the nature of the soil.

One might imagine that the devil owned New-York and that New-York was specially given up to the devil, until he goes to London and gets at the inside facts concerning the titles to diabolic ownership there; but, after finishing his researches and coming to his conclusions in that quarter, he would find on pursuing his travels, that the devil's claims in Berlin, Baden, Vienna, St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Madrid, Florence and Naples were no less indisputable—so far as they went. In Rome he would notice that though the Pope keeps up a ghostly struggle with the devil for the ownership of the Eternal City, yet there is no sign of the extirpation of deviltry there; and though His Holiness has just been butchering those whom he called Garibaldian devils without repugnance or mercy, yet we feel confident that the real, diabolical devil escaped without any more damage than GARIBALDI himself. If, weary of finding the devil's claims and the devil's worship so vital in great cities, our explorer should turn to the smiling hamlets and scattered homesteads, he would discover that all around and everywhere the devil's altars had been set up from time immemorial, and that his worship often became of a more violent character, and his service of a baser nature, as it was located in out-of-the-way places, where it could be subjected to no such restraints as are imposed upon it by the clerical police of great cities.

While all this, however, is true enough, true, indeed, as Gospel—while one can see that the devil claims and possesses a certain sort of ownership everywhere—it may also be found, on sharper observation, that nowhere does the devil own everything—neither in New-York nor any other place—not by a great deal. If the searcher after truth and titles pursue his researches far enough, he will not only find that there is danger of conceding the devil far more than he is entitled to, but that his pretensions are strengthened when we exaggerate the scope of his power—when we overlook or underrate other powers and agencies that exist in society, in the heart of man and in New-York. The devil, like the poor, we have always with us; and in the presence of one or the other, we are apt to exaggerate its hideous proportions and tremendous reality, while we overlook the great solid preponderating body whose life is measured by the Ten Commandments and whose manna comes down from Heaven. The devil is very obtrusive, and he is such a gross and abominable fiend that we lose sight of everything else when we think of him. In contemplating his doings and pretensions in New-York or elsewhere, therefore, we are constantly in danger of failing to remember that in the greater part of the town he can put forward no legitimate claims of ownership whatever, and that over the Christian part of our population he has no power.

In short, after pondering the whole matter, under the light of Mr. BEECHER's interrogation, it is our private impression that our delightful City is owned neither by the devil nor FERNANDO WOOD; and moreover, there can be no harm in our mentioning that while we firmly believe Satan is constantly going to and fro in the earth, and walking up and down in it, he only visits New-York in his spare moments, or while he is passing along on his way to Boston.

The St. Thomas Purchase.

We hope those Presses and public men who are so zealously opposing the purchase of St. Thomas, and the consummation of the treaty by which Russian America becomes ours, will enjoy the luxury as they go along. They certainly will find very little in their course which will give them comfort or consolation in the future. If there is anything this country has especially needed in the past, it has been a *point d'appui* in the West Indies, and another on the Northern Pacific coast. England, France and Spain have hitherto held the key of the Gulf, and have shown their appreciation of the value of their West India possessions by the tenacity with which they have held them. We have not had a place where we can accumulate naval strength, or even refit an armed vessel, among all the islands of the South Atlantic. There has been a constant popular appreciation of the necessity of having one. And yet now that one is offered us, we have a large class of active politicians clamoring against it!

Hostility, personal and political, to Mr. SEWARD has a great deal to do with this opposition; hostility to the Administration under which these treaties have been made probably has a good deal more. It is impossible always to avoid such influences in any public matter. They inevitably make themselves felt upon the cause of national progress in the greatest and the smallest matters. The purchase of Louisiana by JEFFERSON was resisted and denounced by the partisan Federalists of his day quite as vehemently as are these purchases now. Indeed, there is a very striking similarity between the paragraphs, squibs, and general tone of the newspapers which opposed the acquisition of Louisiana in 1803, and those of the journals which oppose the acquisition of Russian America, St. Thomas, and Cuba now.

It is possible that Congress may be sufficiently under the control of narrow jealousies, or still narrower resentments, to yield to the vindictive pressure which is so largely brought to bear upon them. It is quite likely that some of its members may be so strongly impressed with the burdens laid already upon the country by the war, as to be unwilling to add to the national debt even for such high national purposes as these treaties have in view. But we hope not. We are confident that a comprehensive view of the future growth and welfare of the nation will fully vindicate the wisdom of the steps that have been taken in this matter. The people of the United States have never yet objected to the extension of their limits or to the acquisition of any new territory which promised to contribute to the power of the nation, or to the development of its prosperity. We do not believe the war has lowered their national ambition, or made them less confident of their resources.

A Reminder.

We hope we don't too seriously interrupt the official labors or holiday enjoyments of the Corporation Counsel; but we respectfully recall his attention to the following little note, which he asked us to print over three weeks since:

OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, Nov. 30, 1867.

To Peter Cooper, Esq., Chairman Citizens' Association:

SIR: Your letter, dated Nov. 27, published in the *Tribune* of this morning, was not seen by me until just now. As soon as my professional engagements will permit, *I shall answer it at length*, taking occasion also to allude further to some matters of detail referred to in your letter of Nov. 12.

I remain, your obedient servant,
RICHARD O'GORMAN.

The matter involved is one of considerable interest and importance to a portion of our citizens. The correspondence commenced by the Citizens' Association related to several very flagrant and outrageous instances in which the City Treasury had been plundered to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars, through the neglect, as the Association charged, of the Corporation Counsel. His reply was to the effect that he had done all that lay in his power in the premises, and that the responsibility lay with the Courts, the Common Council and other Departments of the Government. It is a matter of some consequence to the people to have this point cleared. We no not know that the people actually care much about it: they are not in the habit of concerning themselves very much about such matters. Still it deserves attention, whether it gets it or not.

Savings' Bank Dividends.

Among the announcements of dividends declared by City Savings' Banks, we notice one which covers an extra apportionment of profits to depositors of a specified standing. Thus, depositors whose accounts have been undisturbed for three years, two years or one year, respectively, will receive a per centage of the accrued surplus of the institution in question, in addition to the ordinary return for the current half-year. Might not the example be advantageously followed?

In strict equity, perhaps, the Savings' Bank system is susceptible of decided improvement. Other provident institutions of a mutual-benefit character endeavor to divide all available profit among the contributors to the fund from which it is derived. Life insurance associations, for example, although far from perfect, rest their claims in part upon the practice of dividing all their profits as fairly as possible, according to the premiums paid by the members. Stock concerns assign a share to the proprietors in consideration of the guarantee afforded by their capital, but in mutual organizations the entire profits belong to and are participated in by the entire body of assurers.

Now, Savings' Banks are, strictly speaking, mutual benefit associations. They have no guaranteed capital to fall back upon in the event of losses or other difficulty. There is no fund except that turnished by the depositors, to the whole product of which—less cost of management—the depositors are entitled. And they are entitled to it as rapidly and as regularly as interest on the deposits is realized. Remote contingencies have no place in the calculation. Whatever the earnings of the money invested may be, they belong exclusively to the depositors in proportion to the share they have had in the acquisition. As often, therefore, as any profit is declared, all profit should be divided. The system calls for no accumulation except the accumulation of deposits; all else should be paid over to those who were depositors during the period to which the dividend refers.

Practically, however, this equitable rule is not adhered to. The Savings' Banks pay out only a portion of their earnings, and set aside the remainder as a surplus or reserve, the precise object or justification of which it is not easy to discover. The result is, we believe, that several of the banks have very large reserve funds, and that all, or nearly all, have some—belonging, of right, to the depositors, but withheld from distribution for reasons which are no doubt satisfactory to the managers.

We do no more than justice, probably, in assuming that the purpose of the managers is to hold the reserves for use in what, to their judgment, may seem an emergency. The solitary announcement which we find in the record of January dividends shows that it is altogether a matter of discretion or expediency; and it is on the ground of expediency that we suggest the propriety on the part of other savings' institutions of giving to their depositors, in the shape of extra dividends, every dollar that can safely be spared.

The Winter has opened gloomily. The number of unemployed is unusually great. It is certain, therefore, that the drain upon the little hoards which thrifty industry has formed will exceed the average; and any measure which will increase these available resources, however slightly, would be considerate and beneficent. In the case of Savings' Bank depositors, any addition to the ordinary interest in the shape of an extra dividend, payable out of the surplus, would be both humane and just; just, because in time of need the right of every depositor to the entire earnings of his money is stronger than any consideration of policy; and humane, because at such periods simple kindness prompts the giving of all the aid which can be given to those whose providence has proved themselves worthy of it. An extra dividend, now, may in many cases avert a necessity for touching the principal, and in still more will be a means of affording solid and seasonable relief.

A Case for Charity.

It is stated that Mrs. BOONE, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of attempting to poison herself and three children, but who was subsequently discharged, was "denied admission to her apartments on Sunday by the neighbors, who refused to associate with her." This is a fine display of Christian charity for the Christmas holidays. This poor woman was reduced to the depths of despair by her extreme destitution, and her inability to procure the means of living, and was quite willing to quit the life she was unable to maintain. And her "neighbors" not only refuse to associate with her,—which is clearly no loss to her,—but refuse her access to her own apartments. She was acquitted of the suspicion that she attempted to poison her children; but the crime of being so destitute that she was willing to die was one which her righteous neighbors could not forgive.

This poor woman is an object of Christian sympathy; and there is certainly true charity enough in this City at this season to see to it that she is at once placed beyond the reach of the horrid temptation she has once gone through. We shall gladly receive donations for her relief.

Who is Santa Claus?

Who is Santa Claus? To the little ones this would seem a very foolish question indeed,—as if everybody did not know who Santa Claus is! And, most certainly, you had better not put it to that experienced and downright young philosopher of eleven last June, who has, somehow or other, left the pure faith of childhood, and now laughs like an infidel—a mere VOLTAIRE—a perfect Mephistopheles—when the thing is mentioned, and cries out, "Ah! I know who Santa Claus is! There he is!"—pointing an irreverent finger in the direction of the oldest person in the room—one never hitherto suspected of coming down the chimney on a cold Winter's night in December, wearing a long beard and bringing a lot of things for the children on his back or under his arm.

Turning away, then, from this "*enfant terrible*" who plumes himself on not being "such a baby now," we would offer the query to the "grown-ups"—as the little doll's-dressmaker calls them—who know that every question of the folk-lore is of curious importance, since there is hardly anything of that sort, however childish, in the world, which is not derived from ideas or customs of remote antiquity. "Santa Claus" is an interesting archaism—carrying the mind agreeably backward to those old times which have always such a charm for the critical investigations or poetic reveries of men. This cheerful Christmas legend was quite a new thing to most of us a few years ago—to those, at least, who got their ideas of such things from the literature of our own language. Santa Claus has come,—as everybody is aware, from Germany to the New World; and the curiosity of this matter is that in thus coming over the sea, he underwent a certain remarkable kind of transformation—a sort of sea-change. He was once honored in Deutchland or Germany, (for both these names have exactly the same meaning in the Celtic,) as a child, a fact which none of the German critics or philologers have condescended to notice, at least in any distinguishable way.

Santa Claus was one of the oldest ideas of the Celtic West in Pagan times, as he was of the Pagan East before. In Christian times he was still regarded with religious reverence, sitting, as he had sat for ages in Egypt and elsewhere, in the arms of his mother. Santa Claus was, in fact, the Child Jesus in the middle ages; and throughout that period the festive creed of Germany and all Celtic Europe was that he visited all family dwellings of good Christians on the eve of his anniversary, and brought with him gifts and blessings for the children. This beautiful tradition is still to be found lingering in Germany, though Santa Claus does not seem to be specially connected with it by name. The truth of this original belief is plainly enough indicated by the word "Claus," which, in the Gothic or Ancient German, means "Child" and "Son." Santa Claus formerly meant the Holy Child.

It is not very difficult to see how the change of men's religious beliefs three or four hundred years ago changed the character of the legend. Those who had put away Catholic sentiment in religion, and wished to have their own of a more dignified sort, thought it too rude and simple a thing to make that Holy Child bring knick-knacks and sweetmeats to the children down the chimney, and so, by degrees, altered the old idea, making it a genial, secular fancy in the person of a benevolent and jolly old man, such as the Germans and others have welcomed for many generations, and we in this country have generally recognized of late years. He is such a cheery and felicitous old fancy, that nobody would ever have thought of challenging him in any respect, but for the great mistake, so long ago committed, of sending him about the world with that tell-tale *Claus* pinned on his back, as it were. He really should, himself, have remembered, with the rest of his recollections, that his name is interpreted in Schilter or Buxhorn, (we forget which,) and should have chosen another.

This statement, supported, as it is, by the old Christian traditions clinging round the present season of the year, will commend itself, perhaps, to the critics of old customs and old language. But "the rest of mankind" "don't see it," and, in reply to that Gothic lexicon, exclaim, in the words of Giles Scroggin's ghost, "that's no rule!" Santa Claus will still be the old man with the beard and the frosty face—"frosty, but kindly." And, indeed, very properly. The popular instinct—that is, in these, our more modern times—was right in setting that image of the Child aside. It belonged to a far profounder sentiment than that of mere household game, pastime and festivity, and was inevitably displaced by a generation in whom the simple old beliefs and reverence of departed ages lived no longer. After all, it was lucky that Santa Claus was turned so very opportunely into an old man. The other idea could never have come down to such a matter-of-fact age as this; and our Christmas would have wanted the happiest genius of its festivity—the Santa Claus of the German *vaterland*.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is stated, on what seems to be good authority, that the recent dreadful railroad accident at Angola was due, in part, at least, to the fact that the cars which were thrown off were made to run on a narrower track,—that they were what are called compromise cars, being run over two roads whose tracks differ an inch and a half in width. This is a point of some importance and deserves careful investigation, because other roads in the country are run on the same principle. We believe the track of the road from Baltimore to Philadelphia differs in width at least an inch and a half from the track between Baltimore and New-York, and yet the same cars are run over both. Is it possible that this can be safe?

There was a dispatch from Washington in this City yesterday that President JOHNSON had announced to the Cabinet his intention of removing Gen. POPE from command in Georgia and Alabama, and appointing Gen. MEADE in his place. Some of the President's expressions in his special message about Gen. HANCOCK have been construed as an implied censure directed particularly against Gen. POPE; and there are more reasons than one for believing that his language was intended for the immediate benefit of that officer. While Gen. POPE has doubtless labored to the best of his ability in his difficult sphere of duty, it must be confessed that latterly things have not been going well in his department. The conflicts of authority have been frequent and damaging, and the general course of affairs has not been such as to promise the best results. It may justly be objected, however, to the removal of Gen. POPE at this time, that it is altogether unnecessary for practical purposes, as the process of reconstruction is so nearly completed in Alabama and Georgia, that these States must presently be applying to Congress for the admission of their members. After the State is fully restored, the military commander will be—or at all events should be—of little consequence. In any event, Gen. MEADE would make an excellent functionary in the special line of duties required of Southern military commanders.

The compassionate Mr. BERG, in his Christmas charity toward the dumb domestic animals, asks "coal-dealers and cartmen generally" to consider the state of the streets with snow in them, and to "remember that a ton of coal, or any ordinary load now, is almost equal to a double one under different circumstances." That is a merciful suggestion; but we hope that the coal-dealers will not be so affected by it as to resort to what are known as *light loads*, and, when we have bought a ton of Red Ash or Lehigh, send us, in their tender-heartedness, say about 1,500 pounds. We would remind them that that is *not* what the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals means.

About a year ago there was organized in this city a "Society for the Suppression of Gambling," of which Mr. HORACE GREELEY was chosen President. We were promised a grand crusade against gamblers, gambling swindlers and gambling houses. The public were asked for money to pay expenses, and, to begin with, one or two cases were brought before the Courts. But we have been able to learn very little since that time about the Society for the Suppression of Gambling. Where is it—what is it doing—what has it accomplished? Has it anything to do with the anti-gambler case which was before the Superior Court on Monday? We hope it has not given up its labors. There is plenty for it to do, and plenty that can be done.

The Georgia Convention is as bad off as the Louisiana Convention, and both are dreadfully bad off for money. In Louisiana, the State Treasurer certifies that he has no funds to the credit of the Convention; and the various attempts of the body to raise supplies in one quarter or another have all failed. In Georgia, the State Treasurer has refused to pay out any money for the Convention, even though directed to do so by an ordinance which had the authorization of Gen. POPE. The Convention proposes to make a special levy for their expenses; but we fear their work will be over before it can be collected. In the meantime, the members of both Conventions have been extremely straitened for want of means, and black as well as white delegates have had to resort to all sorts of expedients to pay their way. It is a curious spectacle.

This season, among the expected New-Year's calls, must be noted the proposed visit to Washington on the 1st of January of several delegations of Western Indians. We trust that these aborigines will not follow the example of the pale-face on that occasion, and imbibe too much fire-water. As, however, the red man is apt to make his visit to the Great Father's camp a sort of "New-Year's call," so far as drinking goes, all the year round, he probably will not dispense this time with the "compliments of the season." We are told that "some of the chiefs expected are uncivilized." Surely they have not gone to Washington in order to become civilized? That would be a queer place, indeed, to select for that purpose.

The London *Times* remarks that there is always in America a party hostile to England, while there is in England no party hostile to America. The entire English public, it would seem, are friendly to this country on general principles, while we know a large proportion of them are hostile to it upon each particular issue that arises between the two Governments. It is not America at large, nor its people in a collective capacity, nor its Government as an abstract machine, that they find fault with. All these things are well enough. But when we protest against Southern recognition, English *Alabamas*, or interference with the inherent rights of American citizens, then, certainly, we don't need to wait long to find a party in England *rather* hostile to America. If the British Government will administer justice in these matters of detail, there will soon cease to be any party in this country hostile to England on general principles.

VALLANDIGHAM delivered a lecture in favor of the Bible in an Ohio town one day last week. A college student offered one of the Professors a complimentary ticket. "The Professor," says the local paper, "took the ticket, but only to dash it to the ground and crush it beneath his feet, and then, with an earnestness inspired by his great patriotism, entreated the young man to turn from the error of his ways by forsaking the ranks of Democracy." This is assuredly a fine scene; but whether the Professor was hardest on VALLANDIGHAM, the student, or the Bible, it is not easy to tell.

We learn through correspondents in various parts of the Southern States that very considerable numbers of people are moving away from there to the North, and still larger numbers are preparing to move away in the Spring. The idea has taken firm possession of the Southern mind that their section is destined to ruin, poverty and negro supremacy in the future, and they complain that their hopes of better times have at last left them. It is the fear of the blacks, however, that most troubles them—the fear that they will become more restless and disturbed, and more likely to indulge in such outbreaks as have already taken place in several localities. They say that the safety of their families and their own desires for order and security force them to leave the distracted South and seek new homes elsewhere. We confess we feel a good deal more like sympathizing with these unhappy people than abusing them. We believe, however, that their fears will turn out unfounded. We feel assured that neither ruin, poverty nor negro supremacy will be the fate of the sunny South, if the Southern whites will themselves act with something like good sense, and the first act of good sense required of them is that they stay at home.

A Cincinnati paper gives figures to show the magnitude of the pork-packing business of that "Queen City." Why does not Cincinnati erect a column in testimony of its gratitude to the domestic animal to whom its prosperity is so largely due—a stately memorial column, surmounted by the effigy of a gigantic hog? This would serve as a perpetual reminder, not only to citizens, but to strangers, to give the "honor where honor is due." An English officer traveling in America once noted that what crocodiles were in Egypt, what cows are in Bengal and storks in Holland, pigs are in Cincinnati—except that their sacredness lasts only as long as their mortal lives, which love of gain abbreviates. "In life," he says, "the pig is free—is honored; he ranges the streets; he reposes in thoroughfares; he walks between your horse's legs or your own; he is everywhere respected; but let the thread of his existence be severed, and, shade of Mahomet! what a change! They think in Cincinnati of nothing but making the most of him. How many of his kind perish annually to cement the vast prosperity of this city cannot be told." We repeat, therefore, our proposition that Cincinnati should render this simple tribute, too long delayed, of a triumphal pig-crowned shaft, alike to the manes of swine no more, and to the propitiation of swine to come.

The New-York National Guard, not to lag behind the march of civilization, has got the Roberts' breech-loading rifle—about thirty-eight inches long in the barrel, and weighing nine pounds thirteen ounces. It can be easily kept free from rust, and taken apart in four minutes, and put together again in about the same time. On trial it fired ninety-nine balls in about seven minutes. Gen. PLEASANTON fired it fourteen times in one minute, and every ball struck the mark. With a charge of sixty grains of fine rifle powder and six hundred and seventy grains of lead, it went through fifteen boards and struck the iron plate behind. There is no possibility of losing any cartridge from the chamber, and it is fired with filed cartridges without injury to any part of the gun. The chamber is made somewhat conical in shape, and the cartridges are made to correspond. It is altogether a contrivance well fitted to its purpose; but we hope it will be a long time before the Guards shall be called on to employ in earnest that ultimate logic and time-honored custom of civilized men—a custom which our "boys" are determined shall be honored in the breach as well as the observance.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

The New-York Harmonic Society will give its sixteenth annual performance of the "Messiah" at Steinway Hall to-night. The appropriateness of the occasion and the work will suggest itself to every mind. We need only add that this year HANDEL's superb oratorio will be given under peculiarly favorable circumstances. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, who is undoubtedly the best singer of this class of music now before the public, sustains the soprano *rôle*. She will be assisted by Miss HUTCHINGS, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS—vocalists of acknowledged ability. The full chorus of the Society will be present, and THEO. THOMAS' orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. F. L. RITTER. The performance will be one of unusual interest.

Pantomimes—Barnum's Museum.

To many older heads than those upon childish shoulders, Christmas would be nothing without a pantomime. The man who never saw a pantomime with the eyes of boyhood has no bubbling spring in the dry walks of life to which he may turn for refreshment all his days. What is it makes yonder middle-aged gentleman pause involuntarily before that flaming circus-poster or Museum play-bill, which announces that a new pantomime, with surprising tricks and transformations, is about to be produced? It is a rush of thoughts which sweeps the sedate business man off his decorous legs and carries him back forty, fifty years, to the time when his sharp gray eye was a violet, boyish orb, when his crisp hair was long and golden, and when his cheeks were mellow and his voice like music; to the time when he saw his papa as he sees himself now, and thought him awful but kind; to the time when that papa projected a visit to the pantomime for the children's sakes, and when that papa took him on his knee and said to him, "It is forty years since your grandpapa took me to see 'Grimaldi!'"

Wonderful institution of pantomime! Unchanging and ever new! What generations of children succeed each other and love the pantomime with the ardor of childish hearts. Where is the pretty little sweetheart—empress of the boyish heart, when the pantomime is suggested? It is painful to state that she weeps in her little cot, that night, a deserted seven-year old, while her fickle knight, aged nine, revels in the witcheries of *Joey* the clown, of the old man, and of the fair maid in the Golden Cavern of Beauty.

Notwithstanding the conviction we feel that the legitimate drama ought to be patronised, we have, most of us, a secret hankering after the shallow unrealities of the pantomime. At present there are two being acted for the benefit of the Christmas crowds, at different places of amusement.

The one at the Museum bears the title of "Little Dewdrops; or, the Fairies Home in the Palace of Neptune." It is framed on the English model—opening with a burlesque extravaganza, carried on in dialogue, and complete of itself as a story, which, however, serves but as an introduction to the real performance, the characters in the prologue—*Simple Johnny*, (Mr. GILBERT,) *Honest Harry*, (Mr. RAVEL,) *Daddy Hines*, (Mr. JACKSON,) and *Mary Hines*, the miller's daughter, (Miss WELLS,)—being transformed into Clown, Harlequin, Pantaloon and Columbine. The introductions are different in every piece of this kind, but after the transformation all the English pantomimes are alike. Love, jealousy, avarice and anger are delineated in these leading personages, and are forcibly illustrated in their numerous escapades; virtue and true-love after innumerable hardships are rewarded; vice after brief triumph is punished, and law and order are vindicated finally in the punishment of naughty clown, though he has baked the wooden baby in the oven and held the Loew Bridge up to public ridicule. Some of the incidents in the harlequinade at Barnum's recall Mr. FOX's last Winter's pantomime, but they are so good as to lose none of their humor by the repetition. For the first day or two a pantomime is little more than rehearsed, so comment on the "Dewdrop" performance yesterday would be rather unfair. Everybody was eager enough to work, and the little 21-inch Gen. Grant as *Neptune* labored as hard as all the rest put together in a broadsword combat with his gigantic rival that put the French Spy display into the shade. This piece will be given several times to-day, and twice a day for the rest of the week.

Academy of Music.

Dr. MOSENTHAL's beautiful drama of Jewish love and justification of Jewish hatred, "Deborah," was presented at the Academy of Music on Monday night in all the purity of its original tongue, and with all its pastoral simplicity of plot preserved. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK repeated her very impassioned performance of the title *rôle*, already spoken of at length in these columns. Throughout her personation the Jewish maiden's spirit rises grandly above all its surroundings, beautiful in its abandonment to the love of the Christian who is made to spurn her, terrible in its kindling of the Jewish spirit and revenge, and beautiful in its submission to fate at the end. In the last act, Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's pathos in the situation of resignation with the child is perfect and cannot be surpassed. The rest of the cast was the same as on former occasions. To-night the German Company will appear in two pieces—the picturesque drama of "Marianne" and a dramatic scene called "Come Here," in both of which Mlle. JANAUSCHEK does duty.

Christmas "Matinees."

There will be afternoon performances given at the following theatres to-day: At the Olympic, of "Midsummer Night's Dream;" at the Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre, of "Under the Gaslight;" at the Broadway Theatre, of "Lady Audley's Secret;" at Banvard's Museum, of "Our Mutual Friend;" at the Bowery Theatre, where the entertainment will be varied and plenteous; at the New-York Circus, where the new and extremely comical pantomime will be given; and at Bunyan Hall, where "the panoramic Pilgrim" will pursue his romantic way.

New-York Circus.

Among the many brilliant Holiday entertainments offered to the public we doubt if there is anything more truly enjoyable than the performance at the Circus. Customarily good, the management has in this surpassed goodness. It would be invidious to make special mention where all is so excellent; it is, however, but fair to state that in the case of "the *great* JOHN HENRY," a theatrical adjective has for once been justly applied; he is undeniably entitled to his adjective; the afterpiece, entitled "The Miser of Bagdad," is a ludicrous piece that is certain to delight the young folks and many of the old ones. The excellence of the acting in this pantomime makes the spectator wonder how extensively, notwithstanding the disadvantages of the ring, the sawdust and heels can be intellectualized.

DELTA PSI FRATERNITY.—Members of this Order are requested to take notice that a session of the Grand Chapter of the Fraternity will be held in this City on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th insts., at the rooms of the Alpha Chapter, No. 836 Broadway.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

Acrimonious Debate on the Proposition to Remove Gov. Jenkins—Chief-Justice Chase Nominated for the Presidency—Pay of Delegates—Threatened Difficulty Between Gen. Pope and Gov. Jenkins.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867.

The excitement on the Bullock question was intense during last night, and at 10 o'clock this morning the friends and opponents of the resolution were in their seats ready for the fray, and primed and loaded with "remarkable efforts." BRADLEY opened the fight, and abused everybody very roundly, including Gen. POPE, whom he accused of various crimes of omission and commission. Mr. PARROTT, the President of the Convention, left the chair, and spoke forcibly and warmly against the Convention presuming to dictate to the Commanding-General in the performance of his duty, and qualified the object of the resolution as an "unseemly scramble for office." Mr. SAFFOLD recommended the Convention to mind its own business and leave Gen. POPE to attend to his business; denounced office-hunting and thirst for spoils, and gave Mr. BULLOCK some rather severe rubs. Mr. MCCAY declared his conviction that the resolution would justify the fear expressed by the opponents of reconstruction, namely, that the prime object of the Convention is to get office and make money. Mr. HOLCOMBE and others spoke on the same side, and Messrs. BRYANT, PRINCE, BLODGETT and CALDWELL defended the resolution, on the ground that the removal of Gov. JENKINS is necessary to the success of reconstruction, and that the appointment of Mr. BULLOCK is the consummation most devoutly to be wished. It was charged in the course of the debate that the State Railroad is managed exclusively in the interest of the anti-reconstructionists, and that employes in favor of reconstruction are dismissed, and none but ex-rebels appointed. This was authoritatively contradicted, and the fact disclosed that many of the employes on the road are Union soldiers, that the sole qualifications for office are capacity and fidelity, and that nine-tenths of the employes voted in favor of reconstruction. The net income of this road is between $50,000 and $60,000 per month, therefore it is a prize worth having. It is the chief source of income of the State, and is now managed with great skill and to the universal satisfaction of the public. The debate was acrimonious and angry. Corrupt motives were broadly insinuated on one side and indignantly denied on the other. It became evident to the friends of the resolution that if they pressed a vote upon it as it stood, recommending the appointment of BULLOCK, that it would be probably defeated, because every man who believes that he is *the* man for Governor, in case of the removal of Mr. JENKINS, would vote against it. Mr. CALDWELL, therefore, asked leave to divide his resolution, and took a vote on that part of it which recommends the removal of JENKINS, leaving out the part referring to BULLOCK. The resolution was carried by a vote of 94 to 56. I found on inquiry that this vote cannot be regarded as a test of the strength of parties. Several persons who voted with the majority are Conservatives, but are offended at the manner in which the Governor treats the Convention, and his failure to notice their request to be furnished with certain documents which they require. All the colored delegates voted in the affirmative, and were prepared to vote for BULLOCK.

The mover of this resolution, Mr. CALDWELL, stated in his speech to-day that a United States officer, second only in authority to Gen. POPE, suggested the action which the resolution embodied, and also suggested the recommendation of Mr. BULLOCK. Since the adjournment the town is full of rumors from "men who know," that "POPE will remove JENKINS right away, and appoint BULLOCK;" that he "will remove JENKINS in a few days and appoint JOSHUA HILL;" that he has "refused to remove JENKINS under any circumstances," and that he has said he would gladly remove JENKINS, but GRANT and ANDREW JOHNSON have ordered him peremptorily not to do so." Then it is said that the Express Company has bought POPE and a number of other high officials, at an outlay of several hundred thousand dollars; that the whole movement is in the interest of JO. BROWN, whose disabilities are to be removed by telegraph, and his appointment made with similar expedition; that the Georgia bondholders have bought POPE to retain JENKINS, and that JENKINS has requested POPE to get the Convention to ask for his removal. The last gentleman with whom I spoke on the subject told me that he "knows a heap of things that are going on," but he cruelly refused to impart the smallest fragment of the heap, and left me with the ominous assurance that I "should see what I shall see." Having received so much light, I went to write this letter.

The Bullock men are not in high spirits. So far as I can see or learn, the chances of their favorite are not hopeful. Gen. POPE is very properly inscrutable, though he gets various opportunities to be very communicative.

Mr. JOSHUA HILL has been invited to address the people to-night, and if his health will allow him to do so, he will accept the invitation. Should the General Commanding decide on the removal of Gov. JENKINS, a very influential movement would be made for the appointment of Mr. HILL. He is a Union man, has filled many offices in Georgia, is respected and liked by a large portion of the people, and was much talked of as the probable Provisional Governor when Mr. JOHNSON was appointed by the President in 1865.

A motion to adjourn till the 8th of January will be made and carried to-morrow. The Committees have made but little progress. The only report which has been made is that of the Committee to investigate the scope of the powers of the Convention which reported against the admission of all matter of a legislative character, and that no matter "not necessarily connected with the fundamental law shall be entertained by the Convention, provided that this shall not apply to matter touching the general relief of the people of the State." This resolution was adopted.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 19, 1867.

It is plain to any impartial observer of the proceedings of the Convention now in session here, who knows anything of the material of which the body is composed, that a large majority, including all the negro delegates, will sustain ultra radical measures, and none other. Every attempt at moderation, every proposition which failed to embody extreme views and doctrines, has been defeated, and at this hour the Radicals are greater in number, bolder from increased confidence in their strength, and more compact as a party, than they were when the Convention assembled. They are fully organized, although they are unskillfully led in the Convention, which induces the belief that the party lines and the party programme have been adjusted and defined by wiser heads outside of the Convention and outside of the State. They have not as yet developed in any public manner the course they intend to pursue, but it is pretty generally understood, from what has been let fall by the more loquacious and less discreet of the party, that not only the suffrage, but the offices and the jury-boxes, will be thrown wide open to the negroes; and that disfranchisement of the white citizens, so far as offices are concerned, will be effected by making the test oath an essential prerequisite for official qualification. It is also part of the programme that when the people are required to vote on the ratification of the constitution to be adopted, they shall also vote for members of Congress and all the officers of the State Government from Governor to bailiff. A measure of relief which will remove all legal remedy for the collection of private debts of every description incurred prior to a date to be fixed hereafter—probably the date of the relief ordinance—will also receive the united support of the Radicals, and a very large vote from those who on other subjects are more moderate and conservative.

Not content with legislation and the formation of a constitution, the Radicals have also taken in hand the task of President-making. They have resolved in caucus, and published their resolution that SALMON P. CHASE is their choice for President in 1868. They distrust Gen. GRANT, and so announce unhesitatingly. He is too conservative. His examination before the Impeachment Committee, his assent to the removal of STANTON, SHERIDAN and SICKLES, his rumored restrictions on the action of POPE, and his failure to come out "fairly and squarely" on the Radical platform, form a catalogue of crimes and misdemeanors which the Caucus could not and would not pardon or overlook. The leader of this movement in favor of CHASE and in opposition to GRANT is not a member of the Convention; he is a Mr. FARROW, of this town, an Ex-Confederate bureau officer of South Carolina's Sfgis, and one of the principals in a recent duel with the editor or assistant editor of a newspaper published at Rome, Ga.

This premature and wholly unexpected declaration of a preference for Judge CHASE for the Presidency caused no little excitement and discussion both within and without the Convention. It was, as I have heard from good authority, very unacceptable to the military authorities, who have labored as far as they could do so properly, to recommend prudent and moderate action, and the avoidance of all matters not absolutely essential to the performance of the work for which the Convention was ordered. But the extreme Radicals regard these counsels as offensive dictation, and express their determination to do "what they think best without any regard to what may be pleasing or displeasing to Gen. POPE or *any other General.*"

Among those who may be called the moderates in the Convention, while they have not expressed any collective opinion, and think that they are not called on to do so, I believe that every one is in favor of Gen. GRANT'S election to the Presidency in 1868. I have heard numbers of them converse on the subject, and I have never heard one express a doubt as to Gen. GRANT'S election.

Mr. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, former Whig Member of Congress, made a short speech last night by invitation of several members of the Convention, and one of the most prominent purposes of his address was to advise the Convention to leave President making alone. He was very emphatic on this head, but carefully avoided the expression of any preference of his own as between the Chief-Justice and the General-in-Chief. The Radicals did not want him to speak, and the most active of them tried to prevent it by retaining possession of the hall for the business of the Convention. They did not like his advice and they will not follow it.

Mr. FARROW, or as he is commonly called Col. FARROW, though he had no such rank in the Confederate army, is head of the Union League in this part of Georgia, and is in constant communication with the Central Committee at Washington. Mr. BRYANT is another prominent member of the leagues, and so, I have been informed, is Mr. BLODGETT, of Augusta. It was in pursuance of instructions from Washington that the Chase movement was inaugurated, and it was supported by all the rank and file of the party, under the delusive idea that the expression of a preference for CHASE "by so important a body as the representatives of the sovereignty of Georgia," would force GRANT to "change his tactics," "show his hand," and abandon his present "non-committal policy."

The utmost pressure is being brought by members of the Convention to induce Gen. POPE to adopt the recommendation to remove Gov. JENKINS and appoint Mr. BULLOCK in his place. The authors of the movement seem confident of success, and so declare; while, on the other hand, those who speak positively from information on the other side, are as confident that Gen. POPE regards the resolution as an impertinent interference with his duties. It is reported on the street that the General flew into a violent passion when the resolution was communicated, and used language of a very emphatic condemnation of the whole matter.

The Convention to-day did nothing but advocate relief, vote themselves pay and mileage paid to the members of the last Legislature, recommend Mr. BULLOCK for Governor, and advise the suspension of the collection of taxes. It was discovered by the Relief Party that a majority of the Committee on Relief are opposed to the scheme as unconstitutional and dishonest. It was therefore proposed to add Mr. BLODGETT, Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. HOTCHKISS to the Committee—three gentlemen who are the advocates of the most sweeping relief which can be imagined. It is thus secured beyond a peradventure that a relief ordinance will be reported by the Committee without any reference to the Constitution, and that it will be adopted by an immense majority of the Convention. It is utterly vain to endeavor to demonstrate that the Courts will set aside such an ordinance, or that even if they do not, that it will annihilate the credit of the people collectively and individually. No argument is of any avail either with the Convention or with the mass of men from all parts of the State who are vociferating for relief, relief, relief.

The pressure on Gen. POPE to remove Gov. JENKINS is somewhat parried by the counter-pressure from the Northern holders of Georgia bonds, who demand his retention in office until things are settled. A representative of the latter has been here for a couple of days pleading his cause with great earnestness, and he is gone to Washington to invoke the aid of Gen. GRANT.

If money can be raised to supply the pressing wants of the delegates, the Convention will adjourn to-morrow, but this is somewhat doubtful. A strong effort will be made, however, as all desire to go home for the holidays.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The Work of the Session—Ontario Local Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

Parliament adjourned to-day until the 12th of March. An endeavor was made on the part of a large number of the members to induce the Government to make the recent sitting a session, and thereby each member would be entitled to $600; but the Government resisted, and members have been paid at the rate of $6 per day for each day they have been in attendance. Nothing could be fairer; but some of the members thought otherwise, and are indignant at the idea of their demand being refused. The session has lasted a little over six weeks, and the difference would have been considerable as between $6 per day and $600 for the whole period. Much credit is due to the Government for resisting the demand, and it is probable that $600 will pay for the whole time that Parliament is in session, counting the two sittings together. Every measure of consequence has been passed, and there seems to have been no necessity for passing any others at present.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The two great measures of the session have been the annexation of the Northwest Territory and the building of the Intercolonial Railway. Both have been decided upon, and it now only remains for the Imperial Parliament to sanction the one, and the Government to begin with the other. It is well understood that the Government having been authorized by Parliament to select the route of the Intercolonial Railway, they will proceed to do so at once, and it is expected that a commencement will be made before Parliament meets again. Strong objections have been urged against the Government having the control of the proposed line, and selection of the route; and it is to be feared that Parliament has made a mistake in conceding them so much. It has not been forgotten that years ago the Government exercised too much control over the Grand Trunk; that they did just as they pleased, and succeeded in making the country responsible for more than it is well able to pay, in consequence of the Government connection with the Grand Trunk. The dread of a repetition of the past has had the effect of making the country look with much concern upon the action of Parliament, and the course adopted is certainly not approved of, as a general thing, although it must be confessed that many favor it.

WORK OF PARLIAMENT.

Very little has been done during the six weeks Parliament has been in session, and the Ministry have even failed to carry through all the measures they desired, for we have three bills needed for the reorganization of the Government laid over. It is true that the Northwest bill and the adjustment of the tariff were not counted upon; so that, after all, the Ministry have done pretty much as they expected. As regards their success in carrying their measures, they have found no difficulty whatever. It is doubtless owing to the disorganization of the Opposition that they have done so well. There has been an entire want of adhesion on the Opposition side, as evinced by the fact of Mr. BLAKE aspiring to the leadership, and taking it without the consent of the Ontario section of the party. No possible doubt exists that Mr. MACKENZIE was entitled to the leadership; but Mr. BLAKE, an entirely new member, perhaps because he is the son of an Ex-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery, took it into his head that he should be chief in spite of everything. He made a great mistake, however, for it does not appear that the party approve of his aspirations. As a chancery lawyer he is well enough, but he would be out of his element as a parliamentary leader. At all events he has done the party much harm by his pertinacity in attempting to secure the leadership, and it is quite clear by this time that he is done for.

ONTARIO LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The local Legislature of Ontario meets on Friday next, and great preparations are being made for the event. The completion of the buildings is being pushed forward with vigor, and it is fully expected that everything will be in readiness in due time. The Ministers have been here for several days, looking after the necessary arrangements, but it is feared that they will not be fully prepared with their measures when the proper time arrives. It appears that three of the members, Messrs. MACDONALD, CARLING and WOOD, have been holding cabinet meetings in Ottawa, a thing seemingly very strange, but owing to the fact of those three gentleman having seats in the Federal Parliament as well as in the local Legislature, It may have been with the consent of the other two members, but it looks very like ignoring them altogether. Mr. RICHARDS is now a member of the Legislature, having recently been elected for Niagara, and, as a matter of course, he will have more influence. What measures are to be brought forward no one seems to know. In fact all is dubious enough with regard to the local Legislature. The Speakership is the great question, and the gentlemen named for it, are Sir HENRY SMITH and Mr. R. W. SCOTT, of Ottawa. Sir HENRY was formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, and was knighted by the Prince of Wales. No candidate has yet been named by the Opposition Party. A great deal of business will come up, but it is very generally understood that the Legislature will simply meet, organize and adjourn until after the holidays. This seems to be the opinion, but there is no telling what course Mr. MACDONALD will take, for he is really a curious mortal, and will do something very strange.

BILLIARDS.

We are having quite a billiard playing excitement. The championship of Ontario was decided the other evening in favor of Mr. W. JACQUES, of Cobourg, and the first annual match is now going on at Hamilton, in which all the players of any consequence are taking part; they are SAMUEL MAY, of this city; W. JACQUES, Cobourg; JAMES MELANEY, Toronto; J. G. TURNER, Stratford, and F. EGENER, Hamilton.

THE ANGOLA CALAMITY.

Vivid Description of the Accident by Mr. Thomas, One of the Few Survivors.

From the Utica Herald, Dec. 23.

The 10 o'clock train from the West, last Saturday night, brought to Utica Mr. AMOS H. THOMAS and wife, two of the victims of the late terrible railroad accident on the Lake Shore Railroad. They are so badly injured that they were obliged to be carried on mattresses to their residence, No. 20 Breese-street. Mr. THOMAS' injuries are principally across his hip and stomach, and although bad are not as severe as those received by his wife. Mrs. THOMAS was most severely bruised from head to foot. Her face is discolored, her left ankle severely sprained, and her whole left side literally blackened with contusions! She suffers considerable pain but is considered by her physician to be out of danger. Mr. THOMAS and his wife were in the last and ill-fated car from which, it is said, but three out of fifty passengers escaped alive, and they were two of these. Mr. THOMAS thinks, however, that five passengers did finally escape alive from this car, one of whom has since died. He occupied the fourth seat from the front, and his wife sat in the third, directly in front of him. The first thing he heard was the bumping sound of the wheels coming in contact with the ties, and at once knew the car had run from the track. Nearly all the passengers in the coach immediately jumped upon their feet, and as the car swayed to and fro they would rush to whichever side was uppermost, to prevent its overturning. This continued for perhaps half a minute, and then the car struck the bridge, being still in an upright position. It passed nearly across when the rear end was thrown so far from the track that the coupling, being insufficient to sustain the great strain upon it, broke, and the car went, end first, crashing down the side hill, the lower end just reaching the edge of the creek. Before the car fell nearly all the frightened passengers were standing in the aisles, Mrs. THOMAS alone keeping her seat. Her husband was in the aisle, but still holding his seat with a firm grasp. When the car took its fearful plunge the fact that Mrs. THOMAS was sitting in her seat and her husband firmly clinging to his own, alone saved their lives and prevented them from being buried among the hot stoves and burning seats, and crushed and roasted mass of human beings in the rear end of the car! How Mr. THOMAS came outside of the car, he is utterly unable to tell. He states that he was not unconscious; that he found himself in a single instant after he was thrown from his feet lying upon his back, the roof of the car entirely swept away, the car itself literally broken into a thousand pieces, and he himself looking straight up into the sky! It seemed to be all done in a few seconds of time. He found himself with heavy pieces of the wreck laying across his legs and pressing one of them upon a sharp broken iron which entered his clothing near the thigh. His first thought was for his wife, who he discovered was lying near, but before he was able to render her assistance, she had been taken out and cared for by a citizen of Angola. At his feet lay a man bleeding profusely from a wound in his head, but who was able to free himself from the *débris*, and then had strength sufficient to assist Mr. THOMAS, until at last the latter was able to crawl out of the wreck upon his hands and knees, and thus make his way up the bank. He was taken into the passenger car that stood upon the track, and afterward removed to a private house and medical aid procured. Mrs. THOMAS was rendered insensible by the fall. The first she remembers was feeling the blood running down her face. Casting her eye toward the lower end of what was once the car, she saw the flames eight or ten feet high, but the passengers were so covered with the ruins that they could not be seen. The fire was so near that she must make an effort to escape or burn. In trying to rise, her injuries were so severe, the effort rendered her insensible again. She would probably have added one more to the list of the dead from this shocking disaster, had not a citizen of Angola, seeing her fearful position, come to her rescue. After making the effort to get up, she remembers nothing more until she found herself in a private house. A succession of fainting fits followed, and as she recovered from each, she declared that she was entirely unhurt, and it was only some time after the accident that she was convinced she had received injury. It was probably two hours after the accident before medical aid could be procured. Two physicians were aboard the train, whose attentions were fully occupied with those more severely injured.

A large bundle lay upon the ground, that had evidently rolled from the second passenger car. This had been passed over and pushed about by people bearing the wounded. At last their attention was attracted by hearing a smothered cry proceed from it. The clothing was unwrapped and behold, there lay an infant about six months old, digging its chubby fists into its crying eyes, unhurt, and without a single scratch upon its body. Its mother was accompanied by a gentleman who afterward died. She was still insensible last Saturday morning, two days after the accident.

The Dead from Rochester—The Cause of the Accident.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 23.

The remains of MORGAN KEDZIE, only son of Mr. JOHN KEDZIE, who had been to Iowa on a visit, and was returning home to spend the holidays, were brought to this city on Saturday evening. There could be no doubt as to the identity of the body. Though the fire consumed all that could in any manner lead to recognition by friends, it left that which enabled the officers of the Railroad Company to readily identify the body. A bunch of keys and a baggage check were found in the right groin of the deceased, in such a position as to show that they were in his pocket and retained in the place where found by the position in which the body lay with the limbs drawn up. One of the keys opened the trunk of Mr. KEDZIE, and the check corresponded with that on the same. It is to be regretted that the remains of Mr. COOK, of the firm of COOK & MARTIN, could not be identified. That he is among the dead there is no longer any reason to doubt. His watch was found yesterday, and was at once identified by one of his sons, as well as by Mr. STENSON. The watch was brought here and examined by the gentleman who had repaired it, and he fully identified it. There are still five bodies at Buffalo awaiting the coming of friends. They are not burned, but came from the car which was not destroyed by fire. Forty-two are known to have perished, and it is feared that some of the injured will not survive.

It is now quite clear that the cause of the accident was not as at first stated—the breaking of the tread of a wheel. Had that been the sole cause, it would have been regarded as an accident that human foresight could not have guarded against and the Company would not have assumed the responsibility by the payment of damages. We understand that the company's agents are paying damages and making settlements as fast as possible. It is said that these cars were running upon what is known as the "compromise gauge." The Buffalo and Erie being of the narrow gauge the flanges crowd the rails pretty closely, and in passing the switch just west of the bridge, where the cars went off, the wheel mounted the frog and threw one of the cars from the track. The train was behind time and running very fast to make up. If such are the facts it is hard for the Company to escape the responsibility. The officers behave like men, and are doing and have done all that could be to lighten the weight of this dreadful calamity.

Complete List of the Dead thus far Identified—Missing Persons.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 23.

We are enabled to lay before our readers to-day a complete list of the killed by the late dreadful disaster, as far as known. The following are the names of the killed and burned whose bodies have been recognized and claimed by friends: Mrs. Lydia Strong, Buffalo; E. B. Forbush, Buffalo; J. Frank Walker, Buffalo; W. W. Towner, Erie, Pa.; E. T. Metcalf, Erie, Pa.; W. A. Martin, Erie, Pa.; John W. Chapman, Boston, Mass; Morgan Kenzie, Rochester; Miss Clarissa Freeman, Lyons, N. Y.; S. E. Thompson, Worcester, Mass.; Jasper Fuller, Spartansburgh, Pa.; Eunice Fuller, Spartansburgh, Pa.; J. P. Haywood, State Line, Pa.; Samuel Paddock, Panama, Pa.; B. B. Graves, Jackson, Mich.; A. H. Fisher, Madrid, N. Y.; Zachariah Hubbard, Port Dalhousie, C. W.; Stephen Stewart, Corry, Pa.; R. C. Gibbs, Galveston, Texas; Mary Freeman and child, residence unknown; Norman Nichols, residence unknown. The body of a man, supposed to be the husband of MARY FREEMAN, is still lying at the Soldiers' Home.

The above shows a total of twenty-four, all of whom have thus far been claimed beyond a doubt, with the exception of Mr. CHAPMAN and the last five mentioned on the list. Mr. METCALF's supposed remains were put in St. Paul's vaults, with eighteen other bodies.

UNCLAIMED BODIES AND MISSING PERSONS.

There are still three bodies, which were not burned, lying at the Soldiers' Home; one an unknown man, MARY FREEMAN, and little boy. NORMAN NICHOLS' body was taken to St. Paul's vaults this morning. Among the unclaimed bodies lying at St. Paul's vaults is that of R. C. GIBBS, of Galveston, Texas. Among the missing, whose bodies no doubt are among those carried to the vault yesterday, is Miss EMMA LEONARD, Bryan, Ohio, whose friends were unable to identify her among the black and charred mass. She was a young lady of about 18 years of age, and was on her way to New-Orleans when she met her dreadful death. A man named MYERS, an employe of Mr. SIMON, organ builder, on Eagle-street, is reported missing, and it is supposed he was burned. He went to Dunkirk on Monday to do some work, and it is thought left there for this city on the ill-fated train. ELAM POTTER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and formerly of White River Junction, Vt., is also among the missing persons. Mr. POTTER was a young lawyer, and was on his way to his former home, whither he had been called by the illness of his mother, who was not expected to live. JOSEPH S. LEWIS, of Batavia, N. Y., is missing, but his father, ELIAS A. LEWIS, was unable to recognize the remains among the burned bodies. T. H. HALL, of New-York, is reported missing. The friends of Mr. D. J. COOK, of Rochester, also missing, were unable to identify his remains.

Detectives CUSACK and MYERS, and Officer HENRY DICKERSON returned from Angola on Saturday with additional remains, gathered up at the scene of the disaster, and also brought a pair of skeleton skates, marked "SHIRLEY'S Patent, No. 3;" a gold watch nearly melted; a lath hatchet and a small trowel; ZACHARIAH HUBBARD'S bunch of keys; a bunch of keys, three steel and one copper, (two of them numbered 24,) and a tobacco-box marked "Hope" and "Anchor." A lot of melted coin and jewelry was also found and brought here.

Mr. JOHN W. CHAPMAN was to have been married on Christmas. He was a member of the firm of MANNING, GLOVER & Co., of Boston, and a highly esteemed citizen. He was 34 years of age, a widower, and leaves two children, one of whom is 8, and the other 12 years old. The two sons of Mr. D. J. COOK, of Rochester, were present at the obsequies yesterday, and are now left alone in the world, the mother being also dead. One is about 16 and the other about 12 years of age. Other mourners of missing persons were also present at the funeral yesterday.

The Inquest and the Investigation—Testimony of the Engineer of the Road.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 23.

The inquest on the bodies of the dead, and the investigation as to the cause of the accident, was commenced by Coroner RICHARDS at the old Court-house, this morning, the following gentlemen composing the jury: George D. W. Clinton, Charles E. Young, William Douglass, Henry N. Hoyt. S. B. Seward, Charles R. Durkee.

The first witness called was PETER EMSLIE, engineer of the road, who testified in regard to distances, &c., and said: I did not examine the bridge prior to the accident; I consider the bridge a permanent and substantial structure, and perfectly safe; the breadth of the bridge is 18 feet; the track is located in the centre of the bridge; the space from the side of the bridge to the rail on either side is 6 feet and 6 inches. The car that was burned lay opposite the east end of the bridge on the north side of the track; the car forward of the rear one lay on the southerly side of the track, 278 feet easterly of the east of the bridge; the second car lay 31 feet below the rail, and about 41 feet southerly from the rail; the embankment between the car and the track is of earth and a continuous inclination, at an angle of from 35 to 37 degrees; the distance from the track on the bridge to the ice below is 50 feet; the gauge of the present track is 4 feet 10 inches; do not know that any alteration has been made from the established gauge at the point where the accident occurred; in locating a frog there is no modification of the gauge; the distance from the easterly terminus of the frog to where the same line would strike the rail is 1 foot and 10 inches; the space between the point of the frog and the guard rail is 2 inches; the point of the frog is about half an inch wide; the space between the point of the frog to the wing rail is 2 inches; the entire space between the guard and the wing rail at the point of the frog is 4½ inches; have examined the track since the accident, and find it to be in perfect order; the wing rail had been replaced before I examined it; no other rails have been replaced in that vicinity of the track; rails in the vicinity of the track are all perfect; I have not examined the wing rail which had been removed; the whole road-bed and superstructure within the limits of the accident was in perfect order; I passed over this portion of the road twice the day the accident occurred and examined the track from the cars, and think it was in perfect order; the last time I passed the point where the accident occurred was at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock on the morning of the 18th. I first examined the track on Friday, the 20th. The distance from the place where the wheel mounted the northerly rail the first time is 17 feet from the frog; at 21 feet from the frog, on the outside of the north rail, I find a mark where the wheel struck the head of a spike; at 89 feet east of the frog I found the mark on the tie one foot and five inches from the outside of the north rail; at 204 feet east of the frog the mark of wheel is on the gravel outside, four feet north of the rail; it continues the same distance out until it came to the westerly end of the bridge; I found that the wheel broke the edge of the masonry all along until it came to the bridge; the marks would indicate that they were made by the flanges of the wheels; the marks indicate that the southerly wheels of the truck ran close up to the south side of the north rail; I cannot tell which truck it was; there are two trucks to each car; I did not discover any indications of more than one truck being off the track; the southerly wheel in front continued inside the rails until it reached a point within 46 feet of the east end of the bridge; here it left it, and seemed to keep along on the top of the bridge until the inner wheel struck the masonry, and here I think the coupling broke; the roof of the bridge, from the 46-foot point above described, was torn off by this truck, to the abutment; the roof of the bridge is, I think, about eighteen inches or so below the masonry; the coping-stones at this point are all in place, and show the mark of the truck; the coping is broken a little; the coping is all remaining; the north edge of the coping of the abutment was, I think, broken by the wheel; I find no other trace of the truck upon the track; I found indications upon the embankment on the northerly side of the track where the car struck; there are no indications of wheel tracks north of the road to the east of the masonry; the first indications I saw of the second car being off the track was thirty-seven feet east of the wood-work of the bridge; there is an indenture made in the rail by the wheel mounting it; at a distance of seventy-eight feet from the wood-work of the bridge, the second car appears to have entirely left the rail; at 178 feet east of the bridge I found wheel marks in the embankment 11 feet southerly from the rail; at 278 feet, opposite where the remains of the car is, I found the place where the car lodged; it lay about 41 feet southerly from the rail; there are no guard rails on the track of the bridge. The grade of the road from the frog east of Angola to the bridge is 28.90 feet to the mile; the grade continues thence level 474 feet, which is a point 278 east of the east end of the bridge; thence it is almost level, descending at the rate of 6.70 feet per mile for 150 feet; and thence to where the engine stopped it is ascending for a distance of 650 feet, at the rate of 12.50 per mile; to a point of 1,596 feet west of the frog the grade is ascending at the rate of 25 feet per mile; thence westerly for 600 feet is ascending at the rate of 19 feet per mile; and thence westerly for a distance of 200 feet the grade is ascending at the rate of 12 feet per mile; thence westerly 500 feet to the hinge of the switch west of Angola the grade is level.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MASQUERADE PARTY.—A very pleasing entertainment was furnished last evening by Madame DEMOREST to her employes, at the salesrooms, No. 838 Broadway. The company, composed almost exclusively of ladies, to the number of perhaps one hundred, were attired in neat dresses of colored tissue paper, representing many of the fashions in vogue in this and foreign countries for the past three hundred years. The programme opened with a number of well-selected musical pieces, creditably sung by several of the young ladies, after which dancing was enjoyed until midnight, when a bounteous supper closed the evening's pleasures. A noticeable feature in the affair was the perfect good will with which the fair ones of the company mingled with their associates of color. Altogether, the party was a deserved success.

A CAR PICKPOCKET.—At a late hour last night WALTER MYERS, poultry dealer at Nos. 64 and 66 Spring-street Market, and residing at No. 84 Perry-street, called on Inspector WALLING, at the Central Office, and stated that he had been robbed of a pocket-book containing from $1,200 to $1,400 in greenbacks, a check for $33 and private papers, as he was going up town in an Eighth-avenue car. Mr. MYERS exhibited his pantaloons, which had evidently been cut across the pockets. He got on the rear platform of the car on the corner of Hudson and Spring streets, and while standing there was jostled by those standing near him. He did not miss his pocketbook until he reached the sidewalk in Perry-street. The money had been received by him during the day for poultry.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.—Very little business was transacted at the Internal Revenue Headquarters, in Cedar-street, yesterday. The only seizure reported was that of PATRICK MEEHAN'S distillery, No. 92 Cherry-street. Nothing definite has been decided in the domestic wines cases, and the establishments are still held in charge by Government officials. The Inspectors are on the alert to discern illicit distilleries, and so sharp a look-out do they keep on all places where whisky is manufactured, that the business is almost wholly suspended in the City. The manufacturers have come to the conclusion that under the present system they cannot make money if they pay the $2 tax, and are sure to lose if they do not pay the tax.

RESIGNATION OF MR. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.—Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ has resigned as President of the Metropolitan Board of Health and of the Metropolitan Board of Excise. Gov. FENTON has selected GEORGE B. LINCOLN, late Postmaster of Brooklyn, to fill the places. The new appointee will probably assume the duties of his positions early in the coming new year.

A GENERAL ROW.—At 9 o'clock last night MICHAEL NAGLE, of No. 48 Harrison-street, and FREDERICK COOK, colored, quarreled at No. 6 Mission-place, when the former struck COOK on the head with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound. ROBERT HANLON, a friend of NAGLE'S, interfered and received a severe wound in the face. Both the wounded men were taken to Bellevue Hospital. NAGLE was arrested by the Sixth Ward Police.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—DAVID GRIFFIN, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was terribly crushed by falling between two cars at the depot, corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue. The injured man was removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital. He is a resident of Sing Sing and 35 years of age.

ABSCONDING CLERK.—CARL KASALMER, a clerk employed by GOTTLIEB F. KLOTZ, of No. 73 Nassau-street, was yesterday intrusted with $260 worth of jewelry, with orders to deliver it to the purchaser. He took the goods, and, it is alleged, absconded.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MAN'S SKULL CRUSHED IN.—A German named PETER, employed by WILLIAM L. CHRISTIE, proprietor of a pile-driving machine, died at the Hospital in Jersey City about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from fracture of the skull, caused by the falling upon him of a piece of wood some 3 inches thick, 5 inches wide, and 4 feet in length, called a "toggle." The men were preparing to move the pile-driving machine, and one of them, AUGUSTUS SMITH, who was aloft, was about to throw the toggle to the ground, and warned the men below of his intention; but PETER, probably not understanding what was said, failed to get beyond the reach of danger, and was struck by the piece of wood with such force as to crush the skull in. He was conveyed to the Hospital and medical aid procured, but death ensued about four hours after the occurrence. He was about 30 years of age, and resided at the corner of First and Jefferson streets, Hoboken, where he leaves a wife. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest on Friday evening.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual report of the Board of Managers of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Newark, for the present year, shows the receipts to have been $15,298, of which $1,631 was a bequest from Father MORAN, $9,429 proceeds of the annual fair, and $2,056 from the "Orphans' Shilling." There are at present 184 children in the asylum, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity; 61 have been removed by their friends or placed in good situations, which makes a total of 247 children cared for during the year. The expenses exceed the income for the year by $261 08.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a German named LOUIS SPANGENBERG, aged 54 years, who resided with his son at No. 54 Washington-street, Hoboken, was found lying dead in his bed. He got up at 1 o'clock in the morning to let his son into the house, and at that time appeared to be in his usual health. Coroner WHITE held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when Dr. CHABERT gave it as his opinion that death was caused by disease of the heart, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

BERGEN COUNTY COURTS.—In the Bergen County Court of Oyer and Terminer, in session at Hackensack, JOHN HUGHES, convicted for burglaries on four indictments, was sentenced by Judge BEDLE to ten years in the State Prison; WILLIAM MANN, on three indictments for the same crime, was sentenced to three years in the State Prison, and BETSEY THOMPSON, for grand larceny, was also sent for three years.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning THOS. MCANEANY fell through a hatchway at Ballentine's Brewery in Newark, a distance of ten feet, and sustained injuries which resulted in his death. He was a resident of East Newark, where he leaves a wife and two children.

RAILWAY FIRES.—Damages amounting to $4,080, have been recovered from the Cape May and Millville Railroad for the burning of 500 acres of timber land along the line of their road by the alleged careless handling of the dummy engine.

Consistency! an unused piano in the parlor, and no WHEELER & WILSON sewing-machine in the house; the wife doing the family sewing by hand!—*Express.*

"A good sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home." For family use GROVER & BAKER'S is the best, and therefore the most desirable for a holiday present.—*Advertisement.*

For an Elegant Holiday Hat
GO TO
VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-street.
[*Advertisement.*]

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

All Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair look beautiful during the holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the overtaxed brain, restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, fancy goods dealers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Pre-server, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Gifts for the Holidays.

The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
During the Holidays only.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Musical Boxes,

Playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane. (up stairs,) New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

New Hat Store.
NEW PRICES HOLIDAY HATS.
Fine silk hats, $6; the best, $7. Why pay $8 and $9 elsewhere. FLEMING, Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton-st. adjoining Claremont Hotel.

Mettam's Galvano-Electro
METALLIC INSOLES,
Cure Rheumatism and Cold Feet.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS, Agents, No. 434 Broadway. Sold at boot and shoe stores.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Merry Christmas, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful boots and shoes, Artis gaiters, India-rubbers, &c., &c., patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

For Frost Bites and Chilblains—PHENOL SODIQUE, a sure and speedy remedy. For sale by the druggists and DICKINSON & LATHROP, No. 71 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Stereoscopes and Views, Albums and Photographic Materials, manufactured by E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

Correct Time.
AMERICAN WATCHES
in every variety, guaranteed by special certificate, indorsed by American Watch Company.
T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.
T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 157 Fulton-st.

Bronze Indispensables,

Such as INKSTANDS, THERMOMETERS, PAPER WEIGHTS, selected in Paris by our Mr. CASWELL, and imported direct by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Glove Boxes.

A few very choice varieties of GLOVE BOXES, selected by our Mr. CASWELL in Paris, and imported direct by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Exquisite Gilt Articles for Holiday Presents,

Such as JEWEL CASES, CARD BASKETS, with beautiful Colored Views thereon. Selected by Mr. CASWELL personally in Paris, and imported direct by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Gilt Cut Glass Cologne Bottles in Carved Cases.

One of the most charming presents for the Holidays. One pair of bottles to the case, filled with very choice and delicate odors.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over all other American exhibitors,* and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Elegant Holiday Goods.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
(Late Caswell, Mack & Co.,) under Fifth-avenue Hotel, have a large and elegant assortment of toilet articles, &c., comprising toilet sets, ivory brushes, shell combs, pungents, and druggists' fancy goods generally, of the most unique and elegant styles and designs, selected by Mr. Caswell personally in Paris and London, and imported by us direct. They are not simply elegant but useful, and admirably adapted for holiday presents.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Culbert Brothers,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
PARIS CLOCKS.
GOLD WATCHES.
ALSO PEARL AND
CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Household Word, the Best, the Only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle.*) My wife and children prefer it. Every druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 87 Nassau-st.

Holiday Presents.

Parlor and Library Lace Curtains, in sets, for presents. Satin Damask Brocatel Curtains, hung, for the Holidays. Silk and French Wool Terry Curtains, made to order. Rich French Tapestry Table and Piano Covers. Embroidered Cloth Piano and Table Covers. Real Crochet Tidies, just received from Paris. Linen Table Damasks, the most beautiful yet offered. Damask Napkins to match. Most acceptable gifts to ladies.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

ABBOT—YOUNGLOVE.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, at the residence of Col. C. Goddard, Montrose, N. J., Major WILLARD ABBOT, of Rochester, N. Y., to Miss CAROLINE P. YOUNGLOVE, of Cleveland, Ohio.

BENNETT—CORNELL.—At North Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 7, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, EDWIN BENNETT, of New-York, to ELLA J., daughter of John H. Cornell, of Flushing.

CORLISS—PARMELEE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of Eliphalet Wicks, Esq., by Rev. Thomas Punnett, WILBUR F. CORLISS to Miss JULIA PARMELEE, all of New-York. No cards.

KENDALL—HARDENBERGH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, by Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, D. D., CHARLES G. KENDALL, of Beaufort, S. C., to SARAH J., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MASON—KNOX.—On Monday, Dec. 23, at the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, by Rev. J. H. M. Knox, D. D., of Germantown, Penn., Dr. ERSKINE MASON to CATHARINE M. KNOX, daughter of the late Rev. John Knox, D. D., both of this City.

VON KLENCK—MEINELL.—At Dresden, in the English Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. James W. Kitto, Baron CHARLES VON KLENCK, of Hanover, Lieutenant Grenadier Guards of His Majesty the King of Saxony, to AUGUSTA UDALL, daughter of the late James Meinell, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

BAILIEFF.—At New-Orleans, La., on Sunday, Dec. 15, of congestive fever, in the 47th year of his age, ROBERT DONALDSON BAILIEFF, native of the town of Dumfries, Scotland.

DUNN.—At Yorkville, on Monday, Dec. 23, ANN M., wife of William C. Dunn, and daughter of the late Wesley Budd.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 89th-st. and 1st-av., on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOANE.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 23, PHILO DOANE, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 9½ A. M.; returning, leave Jamaica at 2 o'clock.

HARRIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, J. C. HARRIS, of this City, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry S. Wilson, No. 25 West 35th-st., on Friday morning, the 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 23, JERUSHA, wife of Ezra C. Ketcham, aged 69 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 309 6th-av. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring, Putnam County, for interment.

NEVIUS.—On Monday, Dec. 23, JACOB R. NEVIUS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 10 A. M.

RAY.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, JAMES, youngest child of James and Caroline Ray, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of R. M. Patrick, Esq., No. 173 Henry-st., on Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock.

SALKELD.—On Monday, Dec. 23, Mrs. MARY N. SALKELD, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son-in-law, John G. Lightbody, and grandson, J. Lewis Leib, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 12 West 20th-st.

STONE.—On Sunday, Dec. 22, ROBERT, son of Dr. John O. Stone, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 27 West 23d-st.

TUCKER.—At Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, Nov. 28, of typhoid fever, AGNES MEADE, beloved wife of Wm. G. Tucker, only child of Edward L. Stone, and grand-daughter of Stephen Smith, Esq., of Norwalk, Conn., aged 21 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of JOHN D. VAN VALKENBURGH, and those of his brother-in-law, Col. Thos. F. Morris, are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. Depot at 12 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—In Dresden, Germany, on Monday, Nov. 25, CHARLES UNDERHILL, in his 25th year.

The funeral service was held in Dresden. The burial service will be held at the Cemetery in Sing Sing at 12 o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 26. Train leaves 30th-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 10 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS
of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,
Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.
New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR FEMALE WEAKNESSES, DYSPEPSIA, &c.,
TAKE THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
a protoxide of iron which vitalizes, purifies and enriches the blood, giving strength to the weak, and vigor to the feeble. Pamphlets free.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st.

AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY,
NO. 3 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers, Agents and Dealers in all varieties of American Clocks. Sole agents for
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

LADIES' WATCHES.
Just received, 100 very richly engraved ENAMELED LADIES' FINE GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCHES, offered at 25 per cent below Broadway prices, at
A. C. BENEDICT'S, No. 28 Bowery.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
Gold Pens, Gold, Silver, Ivory, Pearl and Rubber, pens and pencils. The largest and best assortment in the City at prices that defy competition. All goods warranted.
E. S. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 44 Nassau-st., near Liberty

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

RICH FANCY BOXES
FOR
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, JEWELRY, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, &c., &c.
Manufactured by the
BANGS WILLIAMS NEWS CO.
These goods were much admired and received a
FIRST-CLASS MEDAL
at the last exhibition of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
The attention of dealers is solicited to this elegant line of HOLIDAY GOODS.
Also, PUBLISHERS' AGENTS for
L. PRANG & CO.'S ART PUBLICATIONS.
DEALERS SUPPLIED.
BANGS WILLIAMS NEWS CO.,
No. 75 John-st., New-York, and Providence, R. I.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
We offer our entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture at greatly reduced prices.
MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 686 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES AND CHAINS,
Of every description, at low prices, at
A. C. BENEDICT'S,
No. 28 BOWERY.

A SPLENDID STOCK, UNEQUALED IN the country, of rich china, parlor ornaments, staple crockery and glass ware,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVINGTON BROTHERS.

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS
AT
A. C. BENEDICT'S,
No. 28 BOWERY.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer UNION, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 26th day of December, at 12 M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 11:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 11:10 A. M.; Station G, 11 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE lips, &c., cured at once by the use of HEGEMAN'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine; keeps the hands soft in the coldest weather. See that you get the genuine. Sold by Druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHOICE HOLIDAY GIFT.
THE DIAMOND DICKENS COMPLETE.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER AND ADDITIONAL CHRISTMAS STORIES,
especially collected and revised for this edition by CHARLES DICKENS.
This last volume of the popular Diamond Edition of Dickens' complete works, contains
Several "Uncommercial Traveler" papers not included in any other American edition;
A number of Christmas stories never before collected;
A full index of characters introduced in Mr. Dickens' novels, and a synopsis of principal incidents, prepared expressly for this edition.
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THE NEW PAPER. THE FIRST NUMBER of THE AMERICAN ATHENÆUM, devoted to the Progressive and Aesthetic Sciences, will be issued Jan. 1, 1868. Contents of No. 1:
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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Fifth Assembly District, will meet pursuant to the call of the Union Republican General Committee, at No. 397 Hudson-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Polls open at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN RYAN, President.

DEC 1867

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

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	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81...	106	106½	10-40 Coup........	101½	101¾
Coupon 1881...	112¼	112⅜	Gold	133⅝	133¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104½	104¾	June 7.30........	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅛	108¼	July 7.30	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅛	105⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	117¼	117⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105½	105⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116¼	116½
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108	108⅛	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅛	108¼	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Reg........	101¼	101½			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY. $600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 75, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as an unquestionable security. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867. The coupons due 1st January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on presentation after that date at this bank. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., Corner of Broadway and 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868. Poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 28, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 14, 1868. WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. A. PALMER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867. A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at noon. MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TEUSDAY, the 14th day of January proximo. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867. COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York. GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M. GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867. THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York. G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867. NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FORTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election, of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868. Poll will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867. SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c. Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 24, 1867, as follows: For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $34 45 DIFFERENCE. For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $3 85 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. NOTICE. THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JAN. 1, 1868, Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax, At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS. Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS. CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000. Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

FOR SALE. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH. INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH. MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA. The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1865) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds. JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds. DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds. DETROIT and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds. DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds. CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government Tax. Also, ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax. M. K. JESUP & CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

CAUTION. NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867. The public are cautioned against taking sundry checks, dated on or before the 12th inst., drawn on this Bank, or on the ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK, payable at this Bank, or on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. The checks have been paid, and were stolen from a clerk on the 13th inst.; they are valueless in the hands of the holders. The Bank has a record of nearly all the checks. JOHN R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867. THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE FALL CREEK BITUMINOUS COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors, Treasurer and Clerk of this company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. C. G. MILLER, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier. NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

NOTICE—STUYVESANT BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for directors and inspectors of election, will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. W. S. CARMAN, President.

$1,500 WANTED FOR SIX OR EIGHT months, security for which will be given chattel mortgage on personal property, worth three times the amount. Address STEPHENS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867. NOTICE—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867. THE DIRECTORS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1868. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1867.—The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, next. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after January 2, 1868. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1868. Transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867. THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868, until which date the transfer book will be closed. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1868. DEC. 21, 1867. L. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board, HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 19, 1867. NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December instant, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer-books will be closed the 26th day of December to reopen the 3d of January. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867. FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868. WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent., has been this day declared, free of all tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. An extra dividend of two and 67-100 per cent., free of Government tax, has also been declared, to pay the taxes levied by the City and County against the shareholders of the Bank. The transfer-book will remain closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 2, inclusive. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan 4, 1868. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until that day. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board. GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer Books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867. THE EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the second day of January next. CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867. THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between FRITZ MEERT & FRANK P. NASH, in the business of exchange brokerage, is now dissolved by mutual consent. MEERT & NASH. No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Dec. 24, 1867.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OWNERS OF LOTS. OWNERS OF LOTS ON ANY PART OF MANHATTAN ISLAND DESIRING TO SELL THEM, CAN FIND CASH PURCHASERS AT THE OFFICE OF JOHN McCLAVE, NO. 44 PINE ST. MAPS OF THE NEW AVENUES AND BOULEVARDS RECENTLY ADOPTED BY THE PARK COMMISSIONERS CAN ALSO BE SEEN BY *BONA FIDE* PROPERTY OWNERS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND ELEGANT HOUSE with double size lot and excellent large stable, near Delmonico's. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET. A small family having more rooms than needed, will let one or two nicely-furnished on second floor to gentlemen only, without board; house convenient to cars, on west side of town. Address B., Box 170 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD IN a private family where there are no other boarders, and situated between 14th and 23d sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; best of references given and required. Address H. M. G., care John F. Trow & Co., 50 Greene-st.

SITTING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM, WELL furnished, third floor front, with breakfast and tea, for two gentlemen: West 34th-st.; prices moderate; private family. Address S. T., Station E.

NO. 140 (NEW NO. 240) EAST 12TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. House and neighborhood first class.

NO. 220 WEST 14TH ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board at moderate prices.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, ADJOINING Coleman House, a suite of three rooms to let, furnished, on second floor; hot and cold water. Also, two on third floor, together or separately.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A good room with board in a first-class locality situated between 14th and 26th sts. and Madison and 6th avs. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A SMALL NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY wish board in a New-England family where cleanliness is observed. Address W. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AT NOS. 174 AND 176 BLEECKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway—Pleasant rooms, with excellent board, $7 to 12 per week; table board, $5.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., old No. 54 Hammond-st.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms with excellent board, from $7 to $12 per week.

NO. 313 EAST 33D-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND board, with gas and fire, with use of bath-room, in a small American family; price $22 for two gentlemen.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I. Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868. AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum. ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President. WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867. DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867. The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1. By order of the Board. HARRISON HALL, President. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES next on Jan. 1, 1868, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal. SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 34th-st. and 8th-av. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY. Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place. The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK. NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, Between 26th and 27th sts. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on Deposits. Free from Government Tax. CHARLES PECK, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867. INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st. INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. MACLAY, President. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION.—CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT lands, village lots, water powers for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean Co., N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; price per acre $25 and upward; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

MODEL FARMS NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Valuable improved farms, some as low as $100 per acre, and many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York City. Houses and lots in Rahway, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, for sale, and a small number to let. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—I HAVE IN WESTERN New-York an excellent farm of 327 acres, well watered and timbered, with good buildings thereon, which I will sell or exchange for a stock of goods. Apply at No. 40 Murray-st., up stairs.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—ELEGANT country seats, farms and building sites for sale and exchange for City property, by A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire. Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four-story, brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office or the hall during the day or evening.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 148 Cliff-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT and money loaned on either, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers. CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR BOTH occurring on Wednesday, our usual auction day, we shall sell on the following day (Thursday) in each week, DEC. 26, 1867, AND JAN. 2, 1868, our usual assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising almost every kind of WOMEN'S, MEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. On FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.: SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS TO CLOSE ESTATE of 1,442 bottles of fine old wines and liquors, vintage 1830 and 1833 to 1854, many years in bottles. The sale will commence with the above goods, after which we shall offer several lines of old wines, brandies, &c., in demijohns and cases, including several choice lots imported in cases; also, ullage cask of old Caol Ila Scotch whisky, cognac brandies, Irish whisky, &c.; several lines high grade champagne, hocks, &c. From a personal acquaintance with the late owner of this stock, as well as a careful examination of the goods, we are enabled to recommend them to our friends, and to fully guarantee them. Every article fully guaranteed like sample, and according to description. ALSO, A few lines of bottled goods from a private stock. NO OTHER GOODS ADMITTED. ALSO, A small invoice of fine Havana cigars, consisting of Paulina Operas, Cabinet Concha, Cabanas Brenas, Morante Operas, and other fine brands.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. On SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock. ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ALSO, A CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, by celebrated artists. ALSO, Rich fancy goods, clocks, &c., bronze group and figures, and silver plated ware, fancy soap, &c. ALSO, Japanese fancy goods, to be sold for account of Sanitary Fair.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER Will sell by auction on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st. CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS by favorite American and European Artists. They will be on exhibition free, DAY AND EVENING, on and after Thursday, 26th inst., as above, with catalogues. FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers. NOW AT PRIVATE SALE, AT HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER'S Auction Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., A first-class Alexandre Organ, double bank, rosewood case, eight stops and double-bank coupler; will be sold reasonable; in thorough order.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, At No. 47 2d-st., near 2d-av. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 2d-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, rosewood parlor suites, easy chairs, work tables, centre tables, pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c.; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer. FREE EXHIBITION PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—Book-Trade Salesrooms and Fine Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

GREAT SALE OF PICTURES. FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock P. M., JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer. Great Sale of Choice Original Paintings and Water Colors. NOW ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING, at the Clinton Hall Fine Art Galleries, Astor-place. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock, Catalogue of choice original pictures by American artists, through Putnam's Art Agency, including A. Bierstadt, Leutze, Cropsey, (four new pictures,) Rossiter, Whittredge, Wm. Hart, Inness, Heade, Ehninger, C. G. Thompson, Hows, Bristol, Pope, Fueschel, &c., &c. SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock, Very valuable original English water-color drawings by Nash, Marny, Cattermole, Stephanoff, and other artists of the highest celebrity, including the two magnificent interiors of the Houses of Lords and Commons, (these two pictures cost the owner 400 guineas each,) Shakespeare Scenes, Westminster Abbey, The Tower, Windsor Castle, Coast Scenes, Views, &c., &c. Altogether the most valuable and interesting collection of water-colors ever offered by auction in the United States. Catalogues ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, E. D.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: SOUTH 2D-ST—The 3 two-story, basement and attic brick houses and lots, situated on the south side of South 2d-st., between 3d and 4th sts., and known as Nos. 79, 81 and 83. Lots 21.5 by 90 feet.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1858. The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865. The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, &c.—1,000 straps sleigh-bells, several sleighs, different styles, will now be sold at bargains if applied for immediately. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

DRY GOODS

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. LISCH, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEOPOLD BUXBAUM, AARON BUXBAUM and SELIGMAN OPPENHEIMER, of the City and County of New-York, and the State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. DEC. 24, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the individual and copartnership estates of JOHN H. PECK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and his copartnership of J. & J. H. PECK & CO., which was of Burlington, Vermont, composed of John Peck, John H. Peck and Edward W. Peck, of whom the last named two are survivors who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the said John H. Peck; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, at twelve o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. DEC. 25, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON MIGEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. DEC. 24, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NEWMAN LEOPOLD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. DEC. 25, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT SALTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of January, A. D 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. DEC. 25, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GARDINER SHERMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 (two hundred and two) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, at twelve o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. DEC. 25, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN S. PROCTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin S. Procter, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. Dated at New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1867. d25-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN M. DUNN, Bankrupt.—At the City of New-York, in said District, on the tenth day of December, A. D. 1867.—To the creditors of Edwin M. Dunn—Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin M. Dunn, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the tenth day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said District, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further take notice, that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court. d18-law3tW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of J. OGDEN SMITH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of J. Ogden Smith, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger. DEC. 25, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of DAVID B. BRIDGFORD, a Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of David B. Bridgford, of the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for more than twelve months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, within said District, and who was, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at the City of New-York, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867. JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York City. d11-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD E. HATCH, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of RICHARD E. HATCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District, and who was, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at the City of New-York the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867. JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York City. d11-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Samuel Harris, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District; and who was, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at CITY OF NEW-YORK, the 10th day of December, A. D., 1867. JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York City. d11-law3wW.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. CHAMBERLIN, a Bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William S. Chamberlin, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City. d18-aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Goldsmith, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York the 17th day of December, A. D., 1867. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York. d18-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM McLEAN, a bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William McLean, of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the said District. Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1867. ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee. d25-law3wW

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. FALL STYLES. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., Have on hand a large and select Stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices. Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades. CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

FOR LADIES: BREAKFAST SHAWLS, SONTAGS, COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS, CAPES, SACQUES, GARIBALDIS, SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS, MERINO, COTTON, AND WOOL HOSIERY, KID, CLOTH, AND CASTOR GLOVES.

FOR GENTLEMEN: DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, KID, CLOTH, CASTOR AND BUCK GLOVES, ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSIERY, CARRIAGE ROBES, CHEST PROTECTORS, SCARF RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, MACKINTOSH COATS.

FOR BOYS AND MISSES: BALMORAL AND ROB ROY STOCKINGS, CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS, MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, CLOTH, KID AND BEAVER GLOVES, FANCY MITTENS AND INFANTERS, COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS, GARIBALDI AND CARDIGAN JACKETS, AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED, AT REDUCED PRICES. TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

PRICES REDUCED. UPHOLSTERY GOODS. LACE CURTAINS, LINENS, BLANKETS, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES. TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY, Between 11th and 12th sts.

CORSETS. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN AMERICA OF ELEGANT FITTING CORSETS, AT GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS AT GAYNOR'S, Such as FRENCH WALKING SUITS, MORNING GOWNS, CORSETS OF ELEGANT SHAPE, ALSO, THE BRIDE'S OWN CORSETS AT GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway.

FRENCH WALKING SUITS AT GAYNOR'S. The very latest styles, and at LESS THAN COST. GAYNOR, Importer, No. 765 Broadway.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY GIFTS! Great Reduction in Prices OF RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. We offer until Jan. 1 our extensive assortment of Rich Lace Pointes, Vails, Barbes, Point Aquille Collars, &c.; also, French Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, at very low prices. Our styles will be found unsurpassed in beauty and finish by any imported to this country, and are well worthy the attention of purchasers. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of every description. GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME. GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES. AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY; AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY-MOUNTED WALKING CANES of every description. THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST assortment in this city can be found at A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

A CHEAP, SENSIBLE AND SUBSTANTIAL GIFT.—A year's subscription for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only $3. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST., Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of RUBBER GOODS, VULCANITE JEWELRY, TOYS OF ALL KINDS, suitable for holiday presents. Rubber Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Combs, Gloves, Piano Covers, &c., &c.

DIARIES FOR 1868. From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS. The greatest variety in the City. Portfolios, Writing Desks, Work and Glove Boxes, Albums and Games in endless variety, at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c. W. H. HUNTER, Optician. Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

THE RICHEST AND HANDSOMEST Siberian sable cloak and muff in the City (a present that would last the recipient a lifetime) is to be seen at F. TERRY'S Fur-store, No. 19 Union-square.

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SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA and TARIFA are requested to be on board at 10½ o'clock WEDNESDAY MORNING, at Cunard Dock, Jersey City.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec 22.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $150
Second Cabin Passage ... 80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $125
Second Cabin Passage ... 70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Dec. 28
NAPOLEON III., LEMAIRE ... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
HECLA ... Dec. 18
TARIFA ... Dec. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
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THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No 47 North River, every SATURDAY
HELVETIA, CUTTING ... SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON ... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES ... SATURDAY, Jan 18
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS ... SATURDAY, Jan 25
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan 1.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the British and United States Mails by contract:
CITY OF ANTWERP ... SATURDAY ... Dec. 28
Via Halifax.
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK ... TUESDAY ... Jan. 14
Via Halifax.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... Jan. 25
ETNA ... TUESDAY ... Jan. 28
Via Halifax.
And each succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $25; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
CHANGE OF STEAMER AND SAILING DAY.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP GEORGIA,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 39 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
From Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
MARMION, FAIRCLOTH, leaves TUESDAY, Dec. 31.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the steamship MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of King-st. Mails close at Post-office at 10 o'clock A. M. Letters will be received in United States stamped envelopes, at the office, No. 5 Bowling-green, till 9 o'clock. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA,
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE—MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.—The steamer PROMETHEUS, F. M. HARRIS, Captain, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 P. M. For freight, apply to WHEELER LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 250 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For sewers in Forty-sixth and Fifty-first streets from their present terminations to the Hudson River.
2. For flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For paving with stone blocks West Eleventh-street from Seventh-avenue to West-street.
6. For paving Broad-street from Wall to South-street with Nicolson pavement.
7. For paving Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street with Nicolson pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Forty-sixth-street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; also both sides of Fifty-first-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; also both sides of Twelfth-avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
2. Both sides of Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. The north side of Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. Both sides of West Eleventh-street from Greenwich-avenue to West-street to the extent of half the block from West Eleventh-street.
6. Both sides of Broad-street from Wall to South streets; also the southerly side of Wall-street and both sides of Exchange-place and Beaver-street from New-street to a point distant half the block easterly from Broad-street; also both sides of Marketfield, South William, Stone and Bridge streets to a point distant half the block either way from Broad-street; also both sides of Pearl, Water, Front and South streets from Moore-street to Coenties-slip.
7. Both sides of Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street and half the block either way on intersecting street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 13, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.
Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n.20-law6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the offices of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N15law6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do it WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—SPECIAL NOTICE!—Trains leaving New-York at 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:45 P. M., also trains leaving Sing Sing at 6:25 A. M., Yonkers 8 A. M., Tarrytown 7:50 A. M., Poughkeepsie 5:30 A. M., will not run on CHRISTMAS DAY, Dec. 25, 1867. On the above day the trains leaving New-York at 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. will make all stops between New-York and Yonkers, and the 6:45 P. M. train will run to Sing Sing, making all stops. Train leaving Peekskill at 6:35 A. M. will make all stops south of Yonkers, and the 6:30 A. M. train from Poughkeepsie will stop at Cornwall Station and Fort Montgomery.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867. J. BURDETT, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—There will be interesting exercises in the chapel, commencing at 11¼ o'clock; dinner at 1½ o'clock; brief exercises after, when presents from the tree will be distributed to nearly 500 children. All are invited to attend. Ample room for spectators.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, near Chatham-square, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Exercises on CHRISTMAS DAY from 11 to 2 o'clock. Grand Hallelujah Chorus at 12 o'clock. Please send donations on Tuesday or by 10 o'clock Wednesday.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel-sts. Christmas Day services will commence at 11 A. M. The church will be beautifully decorated, and a fine selection of music will be sung by the choir, under the direction of JOSEPH P. JARDINE, Organist.

THE PAULIST FATHER—REV. ALFRED YOUNG—will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*How and Why I Became a Catholic.* Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA'S
DE CORDOVA'S
HUMOROUS LECTURE,
HUMOROUS LECTURE,
MRS. FIZZLEBERRY'S NEW GIRL!
MRS. FIZZLEBERRY'S NEW GIRL!
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6th-av. near 42d-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 26, 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, 50 cents, at No. 529, 633 and 770 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1867.
Proposals sealed and indorsed "*Proposals for supplies advertised,*" will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 31st instant, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality,* delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
240 sheets No. 16 iron, 45 lbs. per sheet; 40 lbs. 1 M. 4b. rivets.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
25 barrels *Stockholm* tar.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
300 gallons best Winter strained sperm oil.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
3333 pounds round iron 13-16 diameter, 14 to 16 feet long, and
3333 pounds round iron 15-16 diameter, 16 to 18 feet long.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had at this office, otherwise bids will not be entertained.
GEO. PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York,
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 41 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,600,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1,
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.
TO MACHINISTS.
OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16, 1867.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for High Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at their office, southeast corner of Fourth and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1868, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two high service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete. Engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of November, 1869; engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.
Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Low Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners" as aforesaid, for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two low service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete. Engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of October, 1869. Engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.
Plans of the engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications with form of proposal and contract can be obtained upon application at the Engineer's office as above, on or after Thursday, the 19th December, 1867, and also at the office of Wm. E. Worthen, Civil Engineer, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.
The amount of security will not be less than fifty thousand dollars on each contract. The Board reserves to itself the right to increase this amount of security after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should they decide that it is for the interest of the city so to do. The sureties offered *must* be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M. Jan. 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery and other equipments, as follows:
5½ miles railroad track.
4 claw bars, used.
2 pinch bars, used.
6 stuffing boxes, used.
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good.
9,560 pounds railroad iron, good.
1 locomotive, unserviceable.
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable.
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable.
14 coupling links, good.
588 pounds car springs, good.
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good.
500 cases ties, good.
2 shackle bars, used.
20 square brasses, good.
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable.
2 crows-feet, worn.
4 railroad frogs and 3 switch stands, worn.
4 spike mauls, worn.
2 jack screws and levers, worn.
2 turn-tables, worn.
1 fire tongs, worn.
2 screw wrenches, worn.
1 hand car, worn.
2 push-car wheels, worn.
1 stove, worn.
1 push car, worn.
4 hand-car wheels, worn.
This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
Of the ten miles 8 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. O. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.
A. J. McGONIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK'S GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 25,
GRAND GALA CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN TWO PIECES.
MARIE ANNE, A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
To be followed by Elsholz's Dramatic Task, in one act,
COME HERE! KOMME HER!
ON FRIDAY EVENING—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, when will be produced Goethe's immortal
FAUST. FAUST.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
Tickets and seats can be secured this morning at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; and the box office Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Directress ... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Musical Director ... MR. W. G. DEITRICH.
FOR A LIMITED SEASON,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1867, when the following well-known artists will appear:
Miss Caroline Richings, Mr. Wm. Castle,
Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Mrs. J. A. Arnold, Mr. E. Seguin,
Miss Emma Reignolds, Mr. Pierre Bernard,
Mr. Henry Peaks, Mr. D. B. Wylie,
Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mr. Jas. G. Peaks.
OPENING OPERA—CROWN DIAMONDS.
The box sheet, for the sale of reserved seats, will open Thursday morning, Dec. 26, at Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, at the Academy, and at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN ... Lessee and Director
FAREWELL OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.
MLLE. TOSTEE, AS THE GRAND DUCHESS.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS.
THIS CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, THE DUCHESS.
THURSDAY, DEC. 26, THE DUCHESS.
FRIDAY, DEC. 27, THE DUCHESS.
SATURDAY, GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE, AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
the opera company proceeding to Boston in the evening.
Due notice will be given of their return for the production of
LA BELLE HELENE, &c.
FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.
The Theatre has been leased by Mr. Bateman to Mr. Grau for a limited number of nights, but the French Dramatic Performances will be given as usual on
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
UNE CORNEILLE QUI ABAT DES NOIX and LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE.
MLLE. REILLEZ in both plays and five characters.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE
Theatre Francais ... Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
The sale of choice seats for MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS will commence THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at the French Theatre. To avoid exorbitant prices, generally paid to speculators, the public are requested to purchase their seats only at the advertised ticket offices.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE will take place
MONDAY, Dec. 30; THURSDAY, Jan. 2; FRIDAY, Jan. 3; SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
INAUGURAL SEASON OF THE LA GRANGE and BRIGNOLI GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that all arrangements have been completed for the opening of PIKE'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868, when Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE and Sig. BRIGNOLI, and a brilliant Company will inaugurate a season of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
GRAND MATINEE, TO-DAY, CHRISTMAS.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
See advertisement.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
THIRD COURSE OF FOUR.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, his "CHRISTMAS CAROL," and the "TRIAL" (from Pickwick;) on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY," (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN;" on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) The readings to begin at 8 o'clock precisely.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
FIRST MATINEE.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall, on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 28, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN." The reading to begin at 1 o'clock precisely.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that after the first day of the New Year, Mr. DICKENS can read in NEW-YORK only FOUR TIMES MORE previous to his departure for some of the chief cities of the United States.
These Four Readings will take place respectively on the evenings of THURSDAY, Jan. 2, FRIDAY, Jan. 3, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, and FRIDAY, Jan. 10.
The first Reading in America of Dr. MARIGOLD on THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
The sale of tickets will take place at Steinway Hall on MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can then be purchased for any of these readings, singly, or for the course.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
See advertisement.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
THIRTEENTH SEASON, 1868.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODORE THOMAS, JOSEPH MOSENTHAL, GEORGE MATZKA, FREDERIC BERGNER, assisted by Mr. S. B. MILLS,
will give their thirteenth season of SIX SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC, AT IRVING HALL, ON SATURDAY EVENINGS, beginning SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Subscriptions received at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway, and at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., as follows:
One admission to the series, in advance ... $6 00
One admission to the series, professional, in advance 4 00
Single tickets for each soiree ... 1 50
Circulars, containing particulars, to be had at the above-named places.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
See advertisement.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
See advertisement.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ESTEY ORGANS,
With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo, Unequaled by anything in the market.
EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS during the last twenty years.
G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—All the pianos in wareroom No. 701 Broadway, second floor, will be offered at retail until Jan. 1, at a reduction of 25 per cent.
These pianos are all new and equal to any pianos made.
Every instrument is fully warranted.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

PIANO-FORTES—THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST piano manufactured in New-York is by JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st. Second-hand pianos, all styles, at bargains.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand piano-fortes, cheap for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms at A. H. GALE & CO.'S warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TO 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour CHRISTMAS DAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
COMMENCING AT 2¼ AND 7¾ P. M.,
the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled
LITTLE DEW DROP:
OR THE FAIRIES' HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE.
Introducing ELEVEN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES.
GRAND PANORAMA.
DANCING BEAR WITH 5 LEGS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
With NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, WONDERFUL MECHANICAL AND SCENIC EFFECTS.
Previous to the pantomime the pleasing Comedietta entitled the
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
The marvel and wonder of the world.
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant human form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Tickets for Christmas can be procured three days in advance.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
See advertisement.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner Broadway and 30th-st.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON, At 2 P. M.,
a dramatization of CHARLES DICKENS' POPULAR NOVEL, ENTITLED OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; OR, FOUND DROWNED.
Produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, NEW PROPERTIES, ORIGINAL MUSIC, &c.,
and a powerful cast, including the popular artists, MISS MARY MITCHELL AND J. W. ALBAUGH.
In connection with the Museum, the WONDERFUL MAMMOTH CAVE.
The most unique and wonderful curiosity ever presented to the public, being a representation of AN ACTUAL CAVERN,
with stalactite and stalagmite formations, cascades, arches, grottoes, halls and passages.
Admission, including balcony seats, 50 cents; parquet and dress circle, including admission, 75 cents; orchestra and dress circle chairs, including admission, $1.
Box office open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Doors open at 7 P. M.; curtain rises at 7½.
The MAMMOTH CAVE open to the public every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Director
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT will be presented the GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
produced after months of preparation with NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS, AND TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS of the most comical description, entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
Previous to the Pantomime a brilliant array of EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, comprising every variety of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES, introducing the full strength of the MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 25, 1867,
THIRD GRAND ORATORIO.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL PERFORMANCE.
Handel's great work, THE MESSIAH, AT STEINWAY HALL.
L. F. HARRISON ... Director
with the following powerful cast:
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA ... Soprano
Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS ... Contralto
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON ... Tenor
Mr. J. R. THOMAS ... Baritone
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY ... Organist
Mr. F. L. RITTER ... Conductor
Mr. G. W. COLBY ... Pianist
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Tickets One Dollar. Reserved seats fifty cents extra. Ticket office at Steinway Hall open all day.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE,
OPEN ALL DAY CHRISTMAS, AT BANVARD'S.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Madison av., near 27th-st.—The first grand Concert of the Conservatory will be given at Irving Hall, Jan. 11. Pupils receive tickets free at the office of the Conservatory.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office of the hall during the day and evening.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 38th-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
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Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7; begins 7½.
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, 1867,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
THE BEST AND ONLY BALLET IN AMERICA.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE, CHILD VIVANDIERES
Splendid Tableaux, Costumes, Marches, Scenery, Premium Transformation, &c., EVERY EVENING till further notice.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1,
LAST GRAND MATINEE BUT ONE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SERIES OF STANDARD COMEDIES.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
Cibber's fine old Comedy of THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
Characters by Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT, and others.
THURSDAY, LAST TIME,
Massinger's old English Play, entitled A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
will be produced, with new scenery, complete appointments, novel effects and a great cast, a dramatization of Charles Dickens' beautiful home story of OLIVER TWIST.
Principal characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss SCOTT, and others.

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Shakespeare's Fairy Romance,
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Miss ROSA COOKE ... as ... OBERON
Shakespeare's Humor—Mendelssohn's Music.
"THE LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN."

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS DAY, THIS WEDNESDAY,
2 PERFORMANCES, MATINEE AND EVENING.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS IN BOTH.
MATINEE AT 1½. MRS. D. P. BOWERS, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
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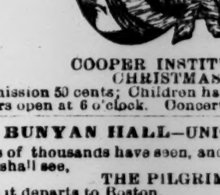
BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY, AT 2 P. M.

"SOUND THE PITCH."
OLD



FOLKS.
COOPER INSTITUTE, CHRISTMAS.
Admission 50 cents; Children half price.
Doors open at 6 o'clock. Concert 7½.

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PRICES REDUCED.
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Come early and come often.

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LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound—like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints, should call on Dr. WEST, 545 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

THE COTTON TAX.

A Boston Authority on the Cotton Question—Reply to the Boston Journal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Everybody has either read or heard of JOHN PHŒNIX's humorous account of his temporary occupancy of the editorial chair of a San Diego paper, and his improvement of the opportunity to make the editorial columns reverse party position and say things wonderfully strange to the readers of the paper, and of the tragic consequences thereof.

In a similar manner some one has had temporary possession of the chair editorial of the Boston *Journal* on recent occasions, and has made that excellent paper say, under its editorial head, some of the greatest things that ever found place in any paper not specially devoted to fun.

If it was a practical joke upon the regular editors, as would seem from its grave air and solemn tone of wisdom, it was cruel and should have been deferred until the 1st of April. Since the moon hoax by LOCKE nothing in itself so ludicrous and absurd has found credence, or serious consideration, as these papers in the *Journal* of Nov. 13 and Dec. 2, headed respectively, "Financial Policy of the United States—Cotton," and "The Proposed Repeal of the Cotton Tax."

Apparently designed to carry some argument, they defy logic, and illustrate the *non sequitur* in a manner hitherto unequaled. The titles would lead a reader to expect some recognition of the commonly received ideas of political economy, or the teaching of a new system. These papers defy all known principles as well as any attempts to explain, or even to understand any theory in them consistent the one part with another, and while they cite many items from familiar commercial statistics, these items are so misplaced, perverted and substituted in a hopeless medley, that the suggestion is inevitable, that the writer regards "his profound ignorance of the subject as his best qualification" for writing upon it.

To oppose the repeal of the cotton tax is the avowed object of these papers, and the writer meant to bring his confused array of "facts" to bear in that direction. If these were all set in their own place and order, they would quite surely fire the other way, and he would be hoist with his own petard. When facts would not fit the place for which they are called to do duty, so much the worse for them; strange liberties are taken with them, and they are made to fit.

These papers should be harmless, but unluckily they are not. A paper discussing the Darwinian theory of the origin of species, or one upon the nature and laws of meteoric bodies, or one in which the laws of trade and finance, political economy, and the public revenues were considered together with the requisite statistics and historical facts—either of these in the editorial columns of the *Journal* would probably be read with much interest by a large number of people possessing more than ordinary intelligence in the common affairs of life, of whom not one would know whether the paper was correct in its facts or theory, its science or philosophy, unless by vocation or study, familiar with the subjects. Thousands even of those who read take upon trust what the editor serves out to them of that character, where one examines to find if it be correct or no.

Hence it is probable that only merchants and manufacturers familiar with the cotton trade perceived the errors and fallacies in these *Journal* papers. To such men they gave much amusement, and excited a wonder how they could have found place in such a paper as the *Journal*, whether in ignorant gravity, or in misplaced and inexcusable levity. While these men and others conversant with the technical features of the trade would at once discover the worthlessness of these papers, others might be deceived to their hurt by the assumed air of superior information, ostensibly dealing only with facts, especially when this was found in a journal of such high character, known as *the* popular newspaper of New-England, ever catering well to its tastes, devoted to its interests, and supposed to speak its intelligent opinions. Out of this fact, however, comes a power to do mischief too serious to permit this hoax, or mistake, or whatever character it may have, to remain unnoticed.

Going forth as they did, these papers stood as the serious utterances of one of the most popular and able papers in the country, upon a topic, or series of topics, not only of great interest to the trade and manufactures of New-England, but just now enjoying the attention of Congress as of great importance in immediate legislation. They were sent in large numbers to members of Congress and other officials at Washington, as carefully-prepared expressions of intelligent opinion, and groupings of facts bearing on those topics, to influence the judgment and votes of Senators and Representatives. That men without a common acquaintance with the history of our cotton trade and culture should accept these papers and their statements as all right was not strange, but when we see them quoted by Senators FESSENDEN and MORRILL (who, of course, took them upon trust, and without examination,) it is time that their real character and value shall appear.

Yet nonsense, as an argument, is unanswerable. There would be nothing answerable in the medley of words made by reading upon a continuous line across all the columns of a newspaper. For a similar incoherency and inconsistency, the one part with another, these papers, as presenting any argument, defy answer.

If, however, all the main parts composing it are faulty, we shall not err in estimating the whole by them. Let us look at a few of them.

The *Journal* pretends to give a history of the declines in the price of cotton, specifying one "since August last of "7 cents in gold on the price of cotton in Liverpool," (which decline, by the way, had then reached only 5½ cents in gold,) as "the *second* great fall that cotton has sustained;" showing that the *Journal* was ignorant of the two greater "falls" out of the three that had occurred prior to August last, which were severally 94 cents, 23 cents and 14 cents in gold value per pound.

The *Journal* pretends to explain the cause of the decline in prices, and the decline in the amount of business after February last, when both fell off so much; yet it makes no mention of the political affairs in Europe—neither of the great agitations in Great Britain by Reform and by Fenianism, nor of the Roman question, nor of the serious affair between France and Prussia, about the Duchy of Luxemburg, which came so near to enveloping all Europe in a blaze of war, and which alone caused cotton in Liverpool to decline four pence per pound in a few days. Perhaps the *Journal* thinks political affairs have no influence upon the price of cotton. Indeed, that is a fair conclusion from its omission, or else it must fall back on the only other explanation—ignorance.

They call the tax of 2½ cents per pound a "trifling" one, though it is actually 25 per cent. upon the net price received now by the planter for his cotton. Yet here again the plea of ignorance may come in as against such an intent; for the *Journal* says "cotton has been down to 18 cents in New-York, and *is now rising* to 21 cents." This ignorance of the subject crops out at every paragraph, and the *Journal* should have the benefit of it in excuse for the supposition that 2½ cents per pound is a "trifling tax."

The *Journal* says "large orders for cotton were sent to India between February and June." As this was the very period when all business, including cotton, was most depressed by the Luxemburg affair, and when orders were generally countermanded, we must set it down as a mistake, willful, or of ignorance.

The *Journal* gives parallel quotations of "middling uplands at 18 cents in gold," and "middling Surats at 11 cents in the Liverpool Exchange." Either this was intended to deceive by conveying the impression that "middling" in upland is the same grade or rank as "middling" in Surat classification, or ignorance must again be its excuse. Not only is middling Surat lower and dirtier in grade than our ordinary cotton, but it is the fact that fair Surat, though usually taken as the parallel of our middling, is not its equal in grade.

The *Journal* advises keeping on the tax to restrain the production in our country, and that planters should "withdraw a part of their force from cotton and direct it to rice" and "to the sugar plantation."

Of course the *Journal* does not know that any laborer in the South who can control and till a bit of ground can grow cotton; that many hundreds of bales of nice cotton have been produced in the last five years by the unaided labor of white women and children, as well as by white and colored men; or that a large capital and costly works are prerequisites for growing rice or sugar profitably; or that its advice to the planters is but the veriest mockery of their poverty, when cotton is the only available crop open to them for the employment of any labor or means they may have after securing food crops. Yet all this is strictly true, though the *Journal* knew nothing of it.

The *Journal* quotes from some "MR. I. SMITH" a prediction, which it says is verified by its own deductions—(verily, the one is a fit counterpart of the other) thus: "If American cotton falls to 20 cents per pound, the cultivation of cotton in India will come to a stand-still."

If this writer is anything more than a myth he must be the veriest noodle that ever wrote about cotton (outside of the *Journal*.) Cotton was grown in India so long ago that history fails to tell its beginning, and when the crop of America was over 4,600,000 bales in one year, and "middling Surats" in Liverpool was sold as low as 4d. per pound, the production of cotton went on in India upon a scale so large that beside clothing their own hundreds of millions of Asiatics, they could and did spare an extra half million bales the first season, and on the first jump of prices after our war began, without any extra planting. The *Journal* writes as if India was one of the countries where cotton-growing was but little known until our war gave cause for it—as in Australia, *Illinois* and other places where it was a novelty; but perhaps it did not know any better.

The *Journal* says: "It is time for our planters to learn that a crop of two million bales at twenty-eight cents pays *him* more than three million bales at twenty-one, or more than four millions at fourteen, for with the smaller crop he saves in labor, bales and transportation a large profit." Just so, Mr. *Journal*, provided all the rest of the world will stop growing cotton at twenty-eight cents and let you have that price for your two million bales. As it happens that India can grow cotton and deliver it in Liverpool at 4½d. or nine cents in gold per pound, on a product of only forty pounds of clean cotton per acre, so cheap is labor then, and the *Journal* admits a product of "sixty-nine pounds per acre;" and all other countries having soil and climate fit for it would grow rich on a steady price for short staple cotton, equal even to half of the twenty-eight cents. It appears that the *Journal's* proposition, though true, (we are glad to find one that is true,) is quite worthless.

The *Journal* says: "The removal of the tax will stimulate the South to over-production; this is the great danger," and proceeds to give reasons as queer as its fear is groundless. It dwells upon the cost of gunny-cloth to the planter, when the fact is, that with gunny-cloth at 22 cents per yard (2¼ pounds per yard) and cotton at even 15 cents per pound, the planter makes a profit of about 10 cents per yard on all the cloth he uses; for in our markets tare for bagging is not deducted, but the gross weight paid for as cotton—another little item of which the *Journal* was ignorant; and so on, *ad nauseam*. Such a jumble together of half facts and half errors, facts misplaced to have the effect of errors, and such absurdities in the unreasons, yet with such a semblance of propriety and actuality as would almost mislead the very elect, was never before put in type.

One specimen of the *non-sequitur* style will do. The *Journal* says, "It is a little strange that gentlemen as intelligent as the one named by the Commissioner, should suggest that the culture of cotton, which has paid 20 cents in gold to DAVIS, would be abandoned under a tax of 2½ cents to the Union."

The antithesis of DAVIS and the Union is rather a transparent appeal to prejudice, and to lug that in, the *Journal* favors us with the precious bit of wisdom—which, translated, was meant to say that it is strange if cotton which paid a tax of 20 cents in gold to a tyrannical war government for the privilege of export, when safely abroad, where it was worth 60 to 70 cents in gold—(if such a tax ever was paid)—would be unprofitable to grow under a tax of 2½ cents, when that tax shall be 25 per cent. or more of the net price received by the producer—and levied by the National Government in time of peace, and under circumstances demanding all the fostering care and help that legislation can properly give.

It would be strange only to the *Journal*, the only paper in the country, we are happy to say, that would have the products of the laboring people in the South so over-taxed that they may be driven to dig peanuts for a living, in order that England may have to pay two or three prices for cotton—which if she did pay, would go to the producers in her own possessions, while our lands would go to waste and the people to poverty.

CHRISTMAS.

The Preparations Yesterday—To-Day's Observances—The Churches and the Charities.

In city, in hamlet, upon the ship at sea, among the weary travelers of the desert, and amid the pioneers of civilization on the far-distant aisles—wherever there are those to-day to whom the Cross is the emblem of salvation, arises the song of thanksgiving and the hymn of praise.

> "Waeshael to the kingly stranger,
> Born and cradled in a manger,
> King, like David, priest like Aaron,
> Christ is born to set us free!"

Happy hearts everywhere echo and reëcho these glad tidings, and the genial salutation "Merry Christmas!" goes forth from all to all.

Merry Christmas! readers of the TIMES. We greet you joyously. Dear old grandfather and grandmother, with spectacles on nose, and life's December's snows upon your heads, we greet you with due reverence, and wish you yet many returns of the day. Fathers and mothers we rejoice with you in the plenitude of your joys. Boys and girls how gladly, had we room enough, would we tell to-day the story of all your fun. And the dear little ones for whose great joy the world itself seems all too small, would, that we held the enchanters power to say "rest here, oh time!" and be obeyed, and thus extend through ages your raptures of to-day!

The last two days of last week—those only which permitted locomotion by the old familiar process called walking—were days of great trial and tribulation in our City; so said all who had anything to purchase, so echoed all who had anything to sell. The stores were crowded with impatient people, the footpaths were labyrinths of terror, the streets were like great rivers, upon which everything collided with its neighbor, and the atmosphere was filled with fierce vibrations, which collided, too. But what was the worst day of those two days compared to yesterday? It was comfort and quiet and harmony. Never before, since the first Stuyvesant smoked his pipe among the Indians, was there such a jam of human nature and things on wheels. A little less good nature in the popular heart and things would have come to a dead lock, but they didn't. Good people crowded each other off the footpaths into the frosted snow pudding on the streets. Stages and express waggons wrestled with each other for the right of way, the cars pulled up at every corner, stayed in their progress by crossing vehicles. Good citizens, who never before had met, ran wildly into each other's arms at corners and at shop doors. Confusion reigned supreme, and yet the movers in it all seemed happy. Nobody quarreled when he put his foot in it, the drivers swore even less than is their wont, and colliding citizens seemed rather to enjoy the precipitate mode of making new acquaintances. Such was the genial atmosphere which pervaded all things.

The providers of good things for the holidays, who early last week had but little hope of a busy time, were besieged to their heart's content. Everybody who had anything to sell in holiday goods, whether up town or down, had a plenitude of purchasers. From early morning until nightfall the markets were alive with hungerers after the flesh, the fancy goods and toy stores till midnight, with myrmidons of Santa Claus.

The reward of all this patient toil and well contented trouble will be no doubt a happy Christmas to young and old.

The Churches.

The usual preparations have been made for the great festival of the Christian Church, and many of the edifices now present a very beautiful appearance.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Among the Protestant Episcopal Churches which have made special preparation for the day are Trinity, St. Paul, St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Anne's, the Church of the Incarnation, Trinity Chapel and St. Albans.

At Trinity, trees are placed along the aisles, and the pillars are wreathed with laurel. The organ-loft, reading-desk, &c., are also handsomely trimmed with evergreens. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon 800 children were entertained in the Church. A large Christmas tree, lighted with gas, and standing about 16 feet high, was beautifully decorated with toys and trinkets, and a joyous time was enjoyed by the juveniles.

St. Paul's is decorated with branches of firs, while the altar is almost covered with flowers. The columns are surrounded with evergreens. Dr. DIX will officiate.

St. John's Chapel is also tastefully decorated. In each window is a tree of balsam or fir, while around the chancel are placed nine large trees. Over all appears the sentence—"The Lord our Righteousness." A splendid Christmas tree has also been provided. It is thirty-two feet high, and will have $600 worth of books upon it. About 2,000 children will participate in the exercises.

St. Luke's presents a pleasing appearance. There is a large arch of evergreens within the chancel. Over the organ are the words "Let Everything that Hath Breath Praise the Lord," and over the gallery "The Desire of all Nations Shall Come."

At the Church of the Emmanuel on each side of the chancel a fir tree, twenty-eight feet high, is to be placed, and on each corner one twenty-five feet high. A large illuminated blazing star of five points is to be displayed above the altar, sixty feet from the flooring. The altar railing and altar will be handsomely trimmed with fir, as well as the gas-burners, lamp-posts and columns. The services will be as follows: Morning service and sermon and the Holy Communion at 7½ and 10½ A. M. Evening service at 6. The children will sing their carols at 10 A. M. The following music will be sung: Gloria, by THOMAS; Venite, MOSENTHAL; Te Deum, GUNTHER; Jubilate, A. W. BERG.

At the Church of the Incarnation, which has been appropriately decorated, the new organ, a very fine and powerful instrument, will be performed on for the first time.

At St. Alban's Chapel (Ritualistic) a large gilt cross, four feet high, stands on the altar, and on each side are wax tapers. Seventy smaller lights will be displayed in candelabra. Vases full of the choicest flowers stand on or near the altar. The altar frontal is of white satin, and the super frontal of gold braid and lace, with the letters "I. H. S." embroidered upon it. The entire body of the church is hung with ivy and other evergreens. The services here commenced last night, when the rector, assisted by a full choir, held a service at midnight. At 10 o'clock this morning another service will be solemnized, with a choice selection of music. In the evening there will be vespers.

For the Church of Santiago de Cuba an entire musical service has been expressly composed for the occasion by Señor SALCEDO, musical director. The services will be conducted in Spanish, and commence at 11½ A. M. Miss M. TOTTEN, soprano; Miss H. TOTTEN, contralto; Señor T. GARCIA, tenore; Señor MARTINEZ, basso, and Mme. CORINNE THOMASSELLI, organist.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral High Mass will be celebrated, commencing at 4:30 A. M., to be followed by Low Mass at each successive hour until 10, when Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will celebrate a Solemn High Mass. The Cathedral choir will execute the music. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY has forbidden the celebration of the midnight mass, and this impressive service was therefore omitted, except in the churches belonging to the different orders—the Paulists, Dominicans, &c.

At St. Laurence's Church there will be a Grand High Mass at 10:30 A. M. A choir of thirty voices will give the hymn "Pastores," under the direction of Mr. O'DONNELL, the organist.

At the Church of the Redemptional Fathers a full military band will accompany the service of High Mass. High Mass will also be celebrated in the following churches: St. Francis Xavier, Most Holy Redeemer, St. Anne's, St. Stephen's, St. Joseph's, Immaculate Conception, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Alphonsus, St. Peter's, St. Andrew's, St. Bridget's, Nativity, St. Teresa's, St. Columba's.

The music selected is from the choicest productions of the great masters, and special care has been taken to have it rendered efficiently.

OTHER CHURCHES.

No special preparations have been made by the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches to celebrate the day. Entertainments to the Sabbath-school children are, however, promised.

Services will be held in the South Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner Twenty-first-street, at 11 o'clock. The music will be suitable to the day, and rendered by a double quartette, under the direction of E. J. CONNOLLY, organist of the church. The selections consist of the "Adeste Fideles," arranged by NORELLO; anthem by E. J. HOPKINS, "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem;" Hymn 110, "Brightest and Best," by AVISON; anthem, "Sing unto God," from HAYDN's third mass.

The Charitable Institutions.

As usual those having charge of the numerous charitable institutions in this City, both public and private, will endeavor to make the day a plesent one to those under their charge, by the aid of good cheer and amusements of various kinds.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections will provide a Christmas dinner—roast beef, turkey and plumb-pudding, not forgetting a few cakes and apples—for the boys and girls on Randall's Island, and for those in the Lunatic Asylum, and other institutions. Nor will those in the Penitentiary and the City Prison be forgotten, but such addition will be made to the ordinary prison fare as circumstance will permit.

The Five Points House of Industry will spread a public table for about 500 children at 1:30 P. M. There will be services in the chapel, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and a couple of Christmas trees, laden with gifts for the little ones, will be provided. This institution prepares about 1,400 meals every day for the poor of the neighborhood.

The Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, will give to all under its care an ample Christmas dinner, and for the children the fruit of a great Christmas tree. The exercises will commence at 11 A. M., and extend to 2 P. M. The grand Hallelujah chorus will be sung at 12.

The Five Points' Mission in the Old Bowery expect to entertain about 600 children. Toys and gifts of various kinds will be distributed among the little ones, who will afterward entertain their friends with recitations, songs, etc. Short addresses by good speakers will follow.

The managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum will give a Christmas dinner to the children of the Asylum. Contributions made to-day will not be too late.

The friends of the newsboys propose to give a dinner to 300 of them. After the turkeys, hams, puddings and pies have been disposed of, a supply of needful articles of clothing will be distributed. The entertainment usually winds up with recitations, addresses, &c., and we presume the custom will be followed on this occasion.

The Sisters of the House of Mercy, No. 33 Houston-street, have invited 600 poor persons to breakfast and dine at the House, and the invitations will doubtless be gladly accepted.

The Society for the Relief of Half Orphans will give a "turkey dinner" to the 230 inmates under their charge; and the St. Luke's Home for aged Indigent Females, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, will follow the good example.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association, a society established for the relief of disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who fell during the war, will send turkeys and other eatables to the 194 families now on the books of the Society.

The Children's Aid Society, which has charge of 13 industrial schools numbering 2,200 pupils, will provide dinners, presents, &c., for the children under its charge. Contributions for this purpose may be sent in to-day.

The inmates of the Institution for the Relief of Little Cripples, No. 97 Second-avenue, will dine at 2 o'clock. The public are invited to be present. In less than five years this Society has rendered relief to 6,466 patients, of whom 3,434 were under 21 years of age. More than two-thirds of them were so relieved as to be able to labor for their support. The Society needs increased accommodations and earnestly appeals for help.

The German branch of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association will open to-day, at No. 69 Ludlow-street, an establishment where those really needing it can obtain at least one substantial meal per day. The establishment will be permanent, provided sufficient funds can be obtained for the purpose. Contributions may be sent to Mr. JULIUS PFARRER, No. 69 Ludlow-street.

The managers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum promise a dinner and many other good things to the inmates. Exercises by the children will take place during the day.

In Brooklyn.

Great preparations were made yesterday in Brooklyn for Christmas Day. Fulton-street, Atlantic-street, Fulton-avenue, Court-street, Grand-street and other thoroughfares were crowded all day, while the stores were full from morning till late last night with eager purchasers, and a large amount of money changed hands. Late at night the stores looked as though marauders had been through them. Everybody coming from New-York had a bundle, and everybody in the streets had a sled, or books, or skates, large bundles and small, queer-shaped bundles and ordinary ones. Everybody seemed happy in their pleasurable anticipations. To-day there are to be innumerable festivals, concerts and entertainments.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board met yesterday, President SCHULTZ in the Chair. Fourteen cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law were presented for trial, resulting in the revocation of the licenses of the following dealers: FRANCIS DWYER, No. 228 Eighth-avenue; RICHARD J. SHAY, No. 142 Market-street; JACOB SCHNEIDER, No. 86 Sheriff-street; FREDERICK GOTHMAN, No. 124 Elizabeth-street; WARNER & HESSE, No. 111 Third-avenue. Commissioner MANIERRE reported receipts for licenses since the organization of the Board, April, 1867, $1,285,030 57; and number of licenses now outstanding in the Metropolitan District, 8,200. The Commissioners pronounce the report that appeared yesterday in a morning journal, and which purported to embrace extracts from the annual report of the Board, a sheer fabrication, concocted by the reporter who wrote the article. When the Committee shall have met and prepared the document, it will be furnished to the public through the press.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24—11:15 A. M.

The Paris Bourse is flat. Rentes are heavy and open at a decline on previous rates.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 24—11:15 A. M.

The whole list of American Securities opened without animation:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72 7-16
Illinois Central Railway shares	87½
Erie Railway shares	48¾

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for account.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 24—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 24—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens dull, with a tolerable business doing. The sales to-day of all sorts will reach, perhaps, 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands, 7 5-16; Middling Orleans, 7½. Thus far there has been nothing doing in Cotton to arrive; the last sales yesterday were 6⅞d. for Middling Uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quite and steady. Corn 46s. ₩ quarter. Wheat, 13s. 2d. ₩ cental for White California, and 13s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 3d. ₩ bushel. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 45s. 6d. ₩ 50 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The provision market opens dull and steady. Beef, 112s. ₩ bbl. for Winter cured. Pork, 67s. 6d. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 49s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ₩ cwt. for best American fine. Bacon, 40s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Petroleum steady at 2s. ₩ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 5¼d. for White. Naval stores dull. Rosin, 6s. 9d. @ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium to fine. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ₩ cwt. Sugar, 25s. 6d. for No. 12, Dutch Standard. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Cloverseed, 46s. ₩ cwt. for American Red. Linseed cakes, £10 10s. ₩ ton for American thin oblong, for feeding. Oils dull at £39 ₩ ton for Whale; £112 for Sperm, and £37 for Linseed.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 24—1:20 P. M.

Consols have declined an ⅛, and are now quoted at 92⅝ for money, and account.

American Securities at this hour are quoted as follows:

Illinois Centrals	87½
Ericas	48¾
United States Five-twenties	72½@72⅝

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 24—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is heavy, though prices are quotably unaltered. There is not so much activity, and it is now thought that the sales will not exceed 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is quiet at 45s. 9d. Wheat firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet. Bacon is firmer, and has advanced to 41s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American, and other produce is quiet and steady. Tallow, however, has declined 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 44s. ₩ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 24—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅝ for account and 92⅝ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅝
Illinois Centrals	87½
Erie Railway Shares	48¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 24—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 24—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull and lower at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	7¼d.
Middling Orleans	7½d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is inactive and heavy.

BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS and PRODUCE markets closed unchanged.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Dec. 24—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed at 45f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

SUGAR 7¼@8 rials ₩ arroba, for No. 12 D. S. Exchange on London 13½ ₩ cent. premium; on Paris, par; on New-York, 24@24½ ₩ cent. discount; Short sight, 21¼@22½ ₩ cent. discount. LARD $15 50 ₩ cwt. POTATOES $4 75 ₩ bbl.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR dull at $8 75@$9 60 for Spring Extras. WHEAT—No. 1 firm at $1 84. CORN firmer at 83½c.@84c. for No. 1; 83c.@84c. for No. 2, and 82c.@82½c. for New. OATS steady at 54c. RYE nominal at $1 56 for No. 1. BARLEY dull and declined 3c.@5c.; sales at $1 65@$1 68 for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $20 25@$20 50. LARD, 11½c.@12c. SHORT RIB SIDES, 9¼c., loose. GREEN HAMS, 10½c., from the block. DRESSED HOGS, 7c.@8c., dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS quiet at $5 45@$6 50. BEEF CATTLE dull at $4 50@$5 75 for medium to good. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

TOBACCO dull and lower; Lugs, 4½c.@7½c.; common to good, 13c.; others nominal. COTTON quiet; Middling, 15c. WHEAT dull and little doing; prices unchanged. CORN dull and drooping at 88c.@90c. OATS dull and declined; sales at 67c.@71c. BARLEY very firm at $1 75@$1 82 for choice Spring. RYE heavy at $1 55. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. MESS PORK held at $21 50; no sales. BACON—small sales of Shoulders at 10½c. CLEAR SIDES, 13½c.@13¾c. Choice sugar-cured HAMS, 17½c. DRY SALTED SHOULDERS, 8c; do. RIB SIDES, 10½c. LIVE HOGS firm and in moderate supply at $5 50@$6 80 for light to very heavy. RECEIPTS—100 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; Extra, $10 25; Family, $10 75@$11. WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 1 Spring held at $2 15; No. 2 at $2 05; No. 1 Winter at $2 50; and No. 2 do. at $2 45. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS quiet at 65c. for No. 1. RYE scarce and held at $1 60. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull at 13½c. for Middling; little demand. TOBACCO unchanged and nothing done. WHISKY dull at 28c. DRESSED HOGS dull at $7 75@$8 40; receipts, 3 500 head. MESS PORK—Sales at $21, buyer's option, for the last half of January; offered at $20 50 on the spot. LARD—Sales of prime Kettle at 12c.; 12¼c. was generally asked. GOLD, 133 buying. Money easier.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR dull; sales 250 bbls. at $13 for White Western; $10 25@$11 for Spring. RYE FLOUR nominal at $8 75. WHEAT inactive and unchanged. CORN very dull and nominal; $1 17 for Old; $1 15 for New Western. OATS neglected and nominal at 74c. for Western. RYE held $1 60 for Western. BARLEY very firm at full previous quotations. MESS PORK quiet at $22 for heavy, and $21 for Light. LARD, 13½c. DRESSED HOGS dull and nominal at $8@$9. HIGHWINES entirely nominal. GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 378,000 bushels; Corn, 125,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels; Barley, 91,000 bushels; Rye, 18,000 bushels; Peas, 3,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Sales, 5,000 bales Middlings at 14¼c.@14½c.; receipts, 7,776 bales. SUGAR firm, with an upward tendency; Common, 9¼c.@10¼c.; Prime to Choice, 13c.@13½c. MOLASSES active; Fair, 62c.; Prime, 72c.; Choice, 75c. FLOUR dull and depressed; Superfine, $9 50; Choice, $12 50@$14 50. CORN quiet but firm, at $1 05@$1 12½. OATS, 85c.@85c. MESS PORK dull and depressed; New Mess offered at $22 50 without selling. BACON, retailing at—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD—Market bare of Tierce; Keg quoted at 15½c. Sterling Exchange, 153½@147½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ per cent. discount. Gold, 132¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

COTTON steady; Middling Uplands 16c.; Middling Orleans 17c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude 15c.; Refined in bond 21½c.@22c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine $7 25@$8 50; Extra $8 25@$9 50; Western Extra Family $10@$11; State and Ohio do. $11@$12 25. WHEAT steady; sales 2,000 bushels Red $2 50@$2 55. RYE $1 75. CORN scarce; Old Yellow $1 40@$1 43; New $1 10@$1 20. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR firmer at $8 35@$8 50 for Extra; $8 50@$9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and advanced 1c.; sales at $1 88½@$1 89½ for No. 1, and $1 88½, seller December. OATS steady. CORN declined 1c.; sales at 84c.@85c. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 713 head. Market quiet and demand light. Sales—Extra, $13@$13 50; first quality, $11 50@$12 50; second quality, $10@$11; third quality, $7@$9. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,984 head. Market unchanged, with few exceptions. Sales at 2½c.@7c. ₩ lb.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

TOBACCO dull; sales 67 hhds; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $5@$13. COTTON, 13½c.@13¾c. HOGS nominal at 6½c., gross. MESS PORK, $21; Superfine, $7 50@$8; Choice, $11 50@$12 50. WHEAT, $2 30@$2 40. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, 78c.; on the ear, 73c.@75c. OATS, in bulk, 75c. LARD dull at 12½c. for tierces. WHISKY, in bond, 28c.@30c. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Sides, 12c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE has advanced 2c.; sales at 47½c.; market bare; sales firm; resales of lots at $2 12½@$2 25 for No. 2. TAR, $1 95. COTTON quiet; Middlings, 13c.@13½c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

COTTON, 13c.@13½c. CORN, 75c.@80c. OATS, 80c. MESS PORK, $22 50@$23. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD, 13c.@14c. FLOUR firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The market is steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 50½; Gold, 133⅝.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

COTTON quiet and partially declined ½c.; sales 550 bales Middlings at 15c. Receipts 3,350 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

COTTON quiet but steady; sales 480 bales Middlings at 13¾c. Receipts 1,380 bales.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

COTTON market well supplied and closed quiet; sales 1,100 bales Middlings at 13½c.@13¾c. Receipts 3,686 bales. Exports 3,373 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

COTTON dull and declined; sales 692 bales; Middlings nominally 14½c.; receipts, 4,866 bales; exports, 7,160 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a *sick headache* sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions, Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has frequently cured this much-dreaded disease, for all primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, it always cures where other remedies fail.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday festivities are imperfect without KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers. Ask for Kent's. Depot, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-street.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS of all colors. Bray's patent self-acting shade fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000 at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS, Wholesale and Retail, a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fringe, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

In the front of business stands KNOX; on the heads of business men are his incomparable hats, which, resplendent in Winter patterns, are to be obtained at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and No. 533 Broadway, under Prescott House.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Georgia*, close Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 11 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 24—*In Steamship Cambria, from Hamburg.*—Louis Korbett, wife and two children, Caroline Guse, Margaret Wilkens, Adolph Menges, Samuel Bon and wife, J. B. Pearse, C. Hoehling, J. C. Kruse, C. G. Graville, Arnold Blum, Jr., Joseph Jeweles, C. Bornemann, Helda Cohn, Hermann Loewy, Albert Poppenhousen and wife, Franz Schmidt, Albert Booker, L. Reecke, August Bielg, David Decker and wife, Oscar Kempf, M. Falkman and wife, Hermann Canton, N. O. Mehlen, W. C. Church, M. Hessenmuller, Jetti Chorynski, N. Reymann and four children, Rudolf Stocker, Pauline Kuster, Ernestine Thalheimer, Wilhelm Kraemer, G. F. Rail, F. Dichut and wife, Margaret Ziemlich, Henriette Dickhut, Caroline Kiesun and child, J. V. Ripamonti, Mina Schultz, Frederick Semmelhack, Ernst Brummer, Constantine Oros, Anna Maria Norman, S. Hansen, Christine Schmidt and child, Adam More, Crescentia Lullisch, Magdalene Baler, John McClellan, Jacob Steffer, Katharina Mengenroth, Richard Sinnichson, Fritz Muller, Selig Kempfner, Jettel Nathan, George Giessler, Emil Mahl, Schade Marianne Gleeson, Wilhelmine Ahrend, Andreas Brandenburger, Christine Reymann, Wilhelm Uhlenbrook, Margaret Sepenek and child, Elise Deig and 3 children, Elise Stahlhofer, Otto A. Moses, Heinri Reibel, M. Andresen, Dora Muller, Kath Orlemann and 2 children, Caroline Bonnett and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 23	Sun sets	4 38	Moon sets	5 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 21	Gov. Island	8 10	Hell Gate	9 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, James Hand; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Dudley Buck, Pendleton, Mobile and Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; John Gibson, Winters, Alexandria, Brown & Davis; Russia, (Br.) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Tarifa, (Br.) Murphy, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Miami, McLaughlin, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Daniel Webster, Brown, London, A. Morgan & Tucker.

Barks Havelock, (Br.,) Bossert, London, Alex. Wiley; Freihandel, (Brem.,) Hargesheimer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Brigs Abby Watson, Allen, St. Jago de Cuba, A. E. Sanchez y Dols; Monica, Mitchell, Satilla River, Ga., R. P. Buck & Co.; H. F. Eaton, Reed, Montevideo for orders, Jed Frye & Co.; B. Ingenac, (Br.,) Gray, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Ida, Doane, Rio Grande do Sul, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Cienfuegos, N. L. McCready & Co.; A. Townsend, Dobbow, Alexandria, N. L. McCready & Co.; S. A. Godfrey, Godfrey, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Leocadia, Poole, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Onward, Bunker, Darien, Jed Frye & Co.; Annie Ball, Prindle, New-Haven, Hotchkiss Bro.; Albion, Smith, Cassine, Ferguson & Wood; Robert Caldwell, McCormack, Zaza, E. Sanchez y Dols.

Sloops D. W. Middleton, Anderson, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Cimbria, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg Dec. 8, via Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 384 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds during the passage.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship West, (of Liverpool,) Wihe, Calcutta Sept. 1, passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 27, with mdse. to Wm. McKay.

Ship Electrick, (Hamb.,) Junge, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 461 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had 4 deaths on the passage, 3 children and 1 adult.

Bark Franklin, (Ham.,) Bockwoldt, Hamburg 67 ds., with coal and 134 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Anglo-Saxon, (of San Francisco,) Chamela, West Coast of Mexico Aug. 4, with dyewood to George Howes & Co.

Bark Mahlon Williamson, Dunard, Cette 75 ds., with wine and salt to master.

Brig Beaver, (Br.,) Crocker, Negril, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to J. Booth.

Brig Alf, (Norw.,) Heyerdahl, Ardrossan 50 ds., with iron to R. M. Sloman & Edge. Had heavy N. W. gales on the passage.

Brig A. S. Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kaye, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Merida, Downey, of and from Jersey 44 ds., in ballast to R. M. Sloman & Edge. Dec. 13, lat. 38 40, lon. 56, had a gale from W. S. W.; carried away topmast and split sails.

Brig Talbot, (of London,) Simpson, Bahia Oct. 30, via Delaware Breakwater Dec. 22, with rosewood to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Abbie Clifford, (of Stockton,) Clifford, Rio Janeiro 51 dy., with coffee to J. E. Ward & Co. Had strong N. gales on the coast.

Brig Birdie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Waycott, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with hides to master.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turks Island,) Wilkie, Puerto Casello Dec. 1, with mdse. to Dallett & Bliss. Left no vessels. Has been 12 ds. north of lat. 30, with strong N. E. gales.

Brig Ida L. Ray, (of Boston,) Ray, St. Martin's Dec. 4, with salt to Warren Ray & Co. Has had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig J. Titus, (of Bermuda,) Lovejoy, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 1, via Delaware Breakwater 22d, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather on the coast, and lost and split sails.

Brig Samoijot, (Danish,) Erickson, Malaga 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Fidelia, (of Bangor,) White, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with coffee to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Matron, Hillman, Jacksonville Nov. 1.

Schr. Julie, (of Kingston,) Plaatge, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to Henry, de Cordova & Co. Dec. 18, Charles Orwell, seaman, of Liverpool, while reefing the mainsail, fell overboard and was drowned. Has been on the coast 10 ds., with heavy weather, in which split main and fore sails.

Schr. W. H. Dewitt, (of Westport,) Corrv, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with fruit to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Chas. C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Ponce, P. R., Nov. 26, via Cape Hatteras Dec. 20, with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Was off Barnegat on the 13th inst., in the late gale, and was driven south of Cape Henry; split mainsail, jib and foresail; had to put into Cape Hatteras for repairs.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Barbados 22 ds., with sugar to Daniel Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Benjamin Reed, (of Booth Bay,) Reed, East Harbor, T. I., 24 ds., with salt to Moss & Ward. Left no vessels.

Schr. Bowdlon, (of Portland,) Hill, Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 3, with fruit to D. J. Wenberg. Has had heavy westerly gales on the passage; split mainsail and jib.

Schr. Wm. B. Stout, Tatem, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence, 23d inst., in a heavy blow from W. N. W., split foresail, and received other slight damage.

Schr. George H. Squires, Simmons, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet 4 ds., with naval stores to master. Is bound to Providence.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet 8 ds., with naval stores to Zopher Mills.

Schr. Edward Slade, Brown, Jacksonville 7 ds., with naval stores and lumber to Dibble, Worth & Co.

Schr. J. A. Rider, Rider, Lavacca, Texas, 18 ds., with hides, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. Left in port brig Belle of Bay, for New-York in a few ds.

Schr. Jane Wheaton, (of Brixham,) Decent, Zante 76 ds., with currants to G.F. Bulty.

Schr. Bald Eagle, Kelly, Delaware City, for Providence.

Schr. Charles McDonald, Steers, Baltimore, for Dendis.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary E. Amsden, Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. John Slusman, Rankin, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Emeline McLane, Sleeper, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Fall River.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caleb Van Name, Van Name, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. John Furman, Kellar, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Boston.

Schr. Solomon Washburn, Cummins, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Josephine, Hageman, Ponce, 10 ds., with oranges to Dolner & Potter.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tucker, Alexandria, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. Kate Carlton, (of Nassau,) Lamb, Havana 11 ds., with molasses to master. Had heavy weather N. of Hatteras.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Case, Philadelphia for Greenport.

Schr. Leading Breeze, Prae, Virginia.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Marshall, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewsterr, Beaufort, N. C., via Hampton Roads. Had heavy weather, and lost foresail.

Schr. S. L. Russell, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Bride, Petit, Virginia.

Schr. Richard G. Stockton, Smith, Newbern, N. C.

Schr. Wm. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Rainbow, Blum, York River, Va.

Schr. C. P. Taylor, Tarr, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Atwood, Rhodes, Virginia.

Schr. E. F. Crowell, Stevens, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston 9 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Warren B. Hopkins, Virginia for Boston.

Schr. S. B. Strong, Hodges, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Norwalk.

Schr. James Panner, Hudson, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Addie Walton, Rich, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Webb, Davis, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, St. Andrew's, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Ethan Allen, Blake, Philadelphia.

Schr. John Ferris, Le John, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Frances C. Smith, Barth, Cedar Keys, Fla.

Schr. Spray, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Albert Field, Petit, Virginia.

Schr. E. B. Martin, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. Addie Walton, Rich, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Emma F. Prindall, Ward, York River.

Schr. Emma C. Latham, Lachford, Virginia.

Schr. Amelia J. Ireland, Townsend, Satilla River, Ga.

Schr. James Ponder, Hudson, Georgetown.

Schr. W. G. Tutts, Skidmore, Virginia.

Schr. C. Henry Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Ben, Irons, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. John Farnum, Keley, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Bayles, Baltimore.

Schr. Selah B. Strong, Hutchington, Baltimore.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Simons, Virginia.

Schr. P. A. Clark, Robinson, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Clara Smith, Smith, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Baker, David's Island.

Schr. Agno, Pratt, Little Neck.

Schr. Anna, Hawkes, Roslyn.

Schr. Hettie Waldron, Rich, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Laura Bell, Baylis, Richmond 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Thomas E. French, Ward, Richmond 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Waldron Holmes, Gray, Virginia, with wood.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Cleopatra, for Savannah; James Adger for Charleston; Thames, for Savannah; El Cid, for Newbern; Fairbanks, for Wilmington. Ships Daniel Webster, for London; Uncle Toby, for Yokohama; Windward, for Hong Kong; Wild Rover, for San Francisco; Great Western, for Liverpool, (and anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 24—Arr. brig Mary Lebiano, St. Domingo City; schr. A. Richards, Fayal.

Below—Bark Advance, from Shields.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 24.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York; Saragossa, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; bark Sarah B. Hall, from Matanzas; schr. T. J. Hill, from Jacksonville for New-Haven, in distress; brig Open Sea, from Philadelphia; schr. W. H. Alexander, from Turk's Island; schr. Clara Bell, from Rockport.

Sld. bark Sunrise, for Barcelona; schr. M. A. Stockham, for Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 24.—Arr. brigs Blue Wave, from Demerara; Wydah, Turks Island; Wasdall, from do., all for Baltimore.

Passed up—Brigs Frances Jane, from Rio Janeiro; Mississippi, from Demerara; schr. Wenonah, from do.; ship Huron, from Londonderry.

Passed out—Ship Louisa Lotiss, for Liverpool; brigs Cyclone, for Boston; Victoria, for Antwerp; Herald, for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 24—Arr. bark Jennie Cobb, from New-Orleans for Boston; brigs Jane, from Hayti for Boston; George Amos, from Philadelphia for Portland; H. Means, from New-York for Rockport.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24.—Sld. steamer North Point, for Baltimore City, Porto Prince, for New-York; ship Nautilus and bark Kate Darton, for Liverpool; schr. John B. Knowles, for Fernandina.

Arr. steamer Huntsville, from New-York; ship Howard, from Havana; bark Abby Boygis, from Antwerp; ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool, ship Thomas Freeman, from ——.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 24.—Old. steamer Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

WOODS' HOLE, Dec. 24—3 P. M.—Passing by, steamer Norman, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Sir Harry Parkes, (of London,) Chapman, Manila July 24, at anchor last night on the Bar, reports the following: Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 18, and Pernambuco Nov. 18. Oct. 18, off the Cape of Good Hope, experienced a hurricane, in which lost topmast and split sails. 19th, lat. 33 20, lon. 73, passed ship Sunbeam, bound N., since arrived at Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Crest of the Wave—ship, from Newport for New-York, Dec. 7, lat. 43 20, lon. 51.

Emerald—Br. ship, from Manila for Queenstown, Nov. 2, lat. 22 54, lon. 1.

Fanny Keaton—schr., hence for Gibraltar, with loss of foretopmast, Dec. 17, lat. 37, lon. 74.

Hemisphere—Br. ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, Eng., Oct. 24, lat. 34 9 S., lon. 34 48 W.

Melbourne—Br. ship, from Manila for Falmouth, Eng., Oct. 29, lat. 30 35, lon. 10 17.

Mars—Br. ship, from Colombo for London, Oct. 31, lat. 36 27, lon. 44 02.

Mississippi—Br. brig, bound S., Dec. 19, lat. 42 32, lon. 73.

Sea Eagle—bark, from Demerara for Philadelphia, Dec. 23, lat. 38, lon. 74.

Undine—bark, bound S., Dec. 15, lat. 32 07, lon. 66.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—The steamship Morro Castle has arrived here from New-York.

The steamship Rapidan sailed to-day for New-York. The steamship Liberty sailed yesterday for Baltimore.

At Barbados, Dec. 1, brigs Favorite, hence, just arr.; Br. brig Black Swan, for Norfolk, do.; wh. schr. Hannah Grant, recruiting, had sent home 70 bbls.; schr. Mary E. Banks, from Georgetown, D. C., discharging; schr. Dragon, hence, just arr.

At St. Martin's, Dec. 4, Br. brig Warrior, for New-York, via St. Thomas, in 2 ds.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 8, schr. Mary Mangum, for New-York in 4 ds.; Dauntless, for Philadelphia in 6 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Dec. 24.—The steamship Pereire, Capt. Duchesne, of the Transatlantic Company, which left New-York on the 14th inst., arrived at this port to-day on the way to Havre.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 24.—The steamship Weser, Capt. Wencke, of the North German Lloyds, which left New-York on the 13th inst., arrived at this port at about 9 o'clock this morning. After landing English passengers and mails, the Weser proceeded to Bremen.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 24.—The steamship Nestorian, Capt. Dutton, which sailed from Portland, Me., Dec. 14, touched at Moville to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

ATTENTION

IS INVITED TO THE

LARGE STOCK

OF FINE

CLOTHING

NOW OFFERED AT

RAYMOND'S,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 FULTON-ST.,

AND WHICH IS BEING SOLD AT PRICES SO LOW THAT THE MOST ECONOMICAL CAN AFFORD TO PURCHASE A NEW SUIT FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

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NO. 22 JOHN-STREET.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK

Of the Celebrated

GORHAM

PLATED WARE,

AT RETAIL.

Warranted Superior to the Finest Sheffield Plate.

"Silver Tongue."

IF YOU WOULD MAKE YOUR HOME MORE CHEERFUL.

IF YOU WOULD MAKE YOUR HOME MORE ATTRACTIVE.

IF YOU WANT A HANDSOME PIECE OF FURNITURE.

IF YOU WANT A USEFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

IF YOU WOULD MAKE A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IF YOU WOULD MAKE A SPLENDID WEDDING PRESENT.

Purchase the celebrated "SILVER TONGUE" Parlor Organ of CARHART & NEEDHAM.

THEY MAKE THE BEST.

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THEY ARE THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS.

THEY ARE THE PATENTEES OF ESSENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THEY HAVE HAD AN EXPERIENCE OF OVER TWENTY YEARS.

THEIR INSTRUMENTS CONTAIN THE COMBINATION SWELL.

THEIR INSTRUMENTS CONTAIN NEW AND INDISPENSABLE IMPROVEMENTS not to be found in the instruments of any other manufactory.

They manufacture

CHURCH ORGANS,
PARLOR ORGANS,
LIBRARY ORGANS,
SCHOOL ORGANS,
DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS,
BOUDOIR ORGANS,
LODGE ORGANS,
HALL ORGANS, and
CONCERT ORGANS.

The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their large assortment of new and beautiful styles. Catalogues, &c., sent by mail.

CARHART & NEEDHAM,

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FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—GERMAN accordeons, flutinas, concertinas, guitars, musical boxes, the largest, and cheapest assortment in the city. Also, the new chromatic scale concertina, (Bandonian,) with 88, 108 and 130 notes.

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CALIFORNIA WINES,

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FOURTEEN YEARS

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THE BEST.

Our House having been officially indorsed by the California Wine-Growers' Association, and brands of our Wines accepted and indorsed by the Government Surgeons, as well as by the leading Physicians and Medical Societies in the United States, we consider it no egotism to claim that our brands are

The Standard.

Gentlemen desiring choice Dinner Wines—Invalids wishing a delicate and strengthening Wine—Clergymen seeking a pure Wine for Communion—persons needing Wine for an Evening or Wedding Party—will find in our stock all they can desire, and at much less price than foreign Wines of as good quality. An assortment of Samples sent to any address upon receipt of $3.

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PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

By the case, gallon or bottle, at the AMERICAN WINE COMPANY'S, NO. 243 BROADWAY, (opposite City Hall Park, between Murray-st. and Park-place.)

During the coming festivities of the season

NO SIDEBOARD

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SPEERS' PORT GRAPE WINE,

A WINE

which excels every other wine produced in this country for its fruitiness, flavor and generous qualities.

This celebrated wine is made from the juice of the Oporto grape raised in this country, and is well worthy of the high esteem in which it is held.

It is a pure wine in almost universal use throughout the United States for medicinal purposes for good wine makes good blood. Of it may be truly said that it is a wine which maketh glad the heart of man. It is well adapted for a holiday present, and ought to occupy a place on every table at the social re-unions usually attendant upon Christmas and New-Year.

It is just the wine for calls, receptions, evening parties, and a standard dinner wine for family use.

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Cases of assorted wines for the Holidays sent to any part of New-York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, free of charge, at

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A TABLE FOR THE HOME CIRCLE,

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PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, 22 White-st.	ROBT. S. HOLT, Secretary, 57 Water-st.
Thos. W. Ogden, 35 Pine-st.	Wm. A. Smith, 63 Wall.
Wm. Leconey, 111 Broadway.	D. Huntington, 48 E. 20th.
T. P. Cummings, 50 Howard.	John T. Hoag, 184 Fulton.

N. B.—Every one sending $5 and over will receive an "acknowledgment" the book entitled "The Story of a Penitent"—Lola Montez.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 139, Dec. 24, 1867.

35, 54, 44, 64, 67, 3, 1, 63, 47, 31, 66, 27, 60, 49.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 140, Dec. 24, 1867.

64, 25, 70, 65, 42, 5, 4, 49, 2, 14, 62, 27, 34.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 39, Dec. 24, 1867.

7, 10, 23, 42, 34, 56, 30, 65, 67, 55, 57, 18.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 40, Dec. 24, 1867.

36, 60, 41, 15, 34, 46, 35, 39, 56, 11, 42, 52.

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